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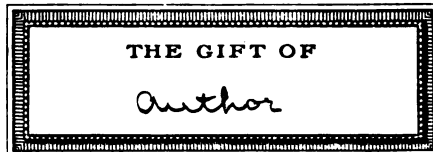
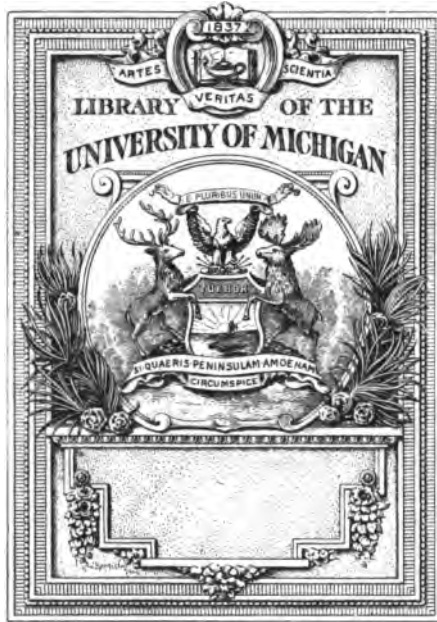
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AUCHINCLOSS' CHRONOLOGY

OF THE

HOLY BIBLE

INTRODUCTION BY

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NEW YORK

FOR SALE BY

D. VAN NOSTRAND COMPANY

1910

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W. S. AUCHINCLOSS

Enlarged, Third Edition

DORNAN, PRINTER
PHILADELPHIA



CHRONOLOGY is the skeleton of history, and before a history of Israel can be written it is necessary that we should have some system of chronology to which to attach it. Light has been thrown upon the chronology of the Old Testament by recent discoveries in Egypt and Assyria, but the application of these discoveries must be preceded by a thorough examination of what the Old Testament itself has to tell us upon the subject. Older chronological schemes like those of Usher or Hales have long since been discredited, and the time has come for a scheme that will better suit the critical requirements of today. Such a scheme is presented by Mr. Auchincloss, whose book contains an exhaustive account of the chronological data of the Old Testament. The student will find in it not only all the materials needed by the chronologist, but also a combination of them into a consistent and scientifically checked system. No pains have been spared to make the work at once complete and clear, and the tables have been supplemented by a chronological index which will much facilitate their use.

From the reign of Rehoboam onward, Judæo-Israelitish chronology ought to offer little difficulty. The compiler of the book of Kings had dated annals before him, and it might have been supposed, therefore, that the chronology of the period

(iii)

would have been accurately known. On the contrary, however, it has been the despair of later chronologists, and the decipherment of the Assyrian inscriptions has shown that the sum-total as given by the compiler is about forty years in excess. Mr. Auchincloss has now pointed out how this has come about. The Hebrew writer has gone wrong in trying to "balance accounts." He has struck out twenty-seven years from the reigns of the Judah's kings, and nine years from the reigns of Israel's kings.

Before the reign of Rehoboam the chronological problem is less simple. Mr. Shaw Caldecott has lately made it clear that Solomon's palace was destroyed by Shishak when he sacked Jerusalem in the fifth year of Rehoboam; whatever annals were kept in it would have been destroyed also. Hence it is that the fragments of the annals of David's reign preserved in II Sam. VIII and X are not dated, and that the annals of Solomon's reign are not given at all. That such annals once existed, however, is certain. A yearly chronicle of events was kept in Egypt and Babylonia from the earliest period, and a papyrus of the Davidic age, now at St. Petersburg, shows that a similar chronicle was kept in the Phœnician cities, while the name of the "Recorder," that is, of the Registrar of the state annals, whose duty it was to record the chief events of each year of a king's reign, is given for the reigns of both David and Solomon [II Sam. VIII, 16; XX, 24; I Kings, IV, 3].

What the capture of Jerusalem by Shishak did for the state annals of David and Solomon the destruction of the national Sanctuary at Shiloh by the Philistines did for the earlier chronicles of the Hebrew people. Exact chronological notices like that of the duration of Chushan-rishathaim's rule [Judges III, 3] show that chronological records of the age of the Judges must have been preserved in other places besides Shiloh. Moreover, while the official annals of David and Solomon would have been

inscribed upon papyrus, or parchment, in the Hebrew language and characters, those of the age of the Judges (as has now been made clear by archæological discovery) would have been upon clay tablets and in the cuneiform characters of Babylonia. Since the clay tablets are practically indestructible, it is probable that they are still lying under the ruins of the Hebrew Sanctuary at Shiloh awaiting the spade of the excavator to bring them again to light. The papyrus records of the Jewish kings, on the other hand, will have perished in the conflagration of the archive-chamber in which they were kept.

A. H. Sayer.

PREFACE

THIS investigation of Bible Chronology is entirely new and original. It has brought to light a system of dates in every case more reliable than any heretofore employed, whose authority rests absolutely on the numerical statements of the Holy Bible.

It is offered as a substitute for the Usher system, which has outlived its usefulness.

The great beauty of the Bible record is that, together with historical data of the most varied character, it supplies a complete set of checks and counter-checks for its numerical statements. These have been the means of preserving the original sense and integrity of the text amid possible errors of translators and copyists, so that at the present day we are able to steer a straight course through the seas of antiquity with every assurance of certainty and at the end of the course to present an unbroken chronology which spans fifty-three centuries; the parts coming together like the pieces of a beautiful mosaic and its Divine origin shining forth with unmistakable fulness.

W. S. AUCHINCLOSS.

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CHRONOLOGY OF THE HOLY BIBLE.

THE Bible is not a work on Chronology any more than it is a treatise on astronomy or physics. We therefore approach it in the wrong spirit when we expect to find a list of reigns arranged with the precision characteristic of any history of England where years, months and days are minutely stated. On the contrary the Bible scarcely takes notice of months and days but deals in full years, merging odd months with the reign preceding or following, consequently the true length must be determined by historic conditions found in the Bible, before the count can proceed. Our first duty then will be to ferret out the unknown quantities and use them in connection with the known. By this means, the full current of Scripture light will be turned on to the Grand Avenue of Bible history, and all occasion for stumbling or perplexity will be removed.

The first obstacle encountered in constructing a continuous record is found in the life of the prophet Samuel.

“Stop right here!” some one will exclaim; “you may search the Bible from cover to cover and you cannot find any mention of how many years Samuel bore supreme rule in Israel!”— We say: — Granted ! but the Scripture gives you all the data necessary for determining that period, and why ask more, when you can figure it for yourself ?

We find that:—

SAMUEL'S LEADERSHIP.

Acts	13, 20	From division of land to reign of Saul was	450 years
Judges	11, 26	“ “ “ “ “ Jephthah “	300 “
Consequently from Jephthah to Saul -			150 years

Brought forward (From Jephthah to Saul)						150 years
Judges	12, 7	Now Jephthah	judged Israel	for		6 yrs.
"	12, 9	" Ibzan	"	"	"	7 "
"	12, 11	" Elon	"	"	"	10 "
"	12, 14	" Abdon	"	"	"	8 "
"	13, 1	" Philistines	ruled	"	"	{ 20 "
"	15, 20	" Samson	judged	"	"	{ 20 "
1 Sam.	4, 18	" Eli	"	"	"	40 "
From Jephthah to Samuel was						111 years
Therefore Samuel ruled Israel for						<u>39 years</u>

This demonstration beautifully illustrates the necessity of treating the Bible as a whole and comparing Scripture with Scripture. Evidently without the book of Acts, no one could ever have known how many years Samuel ruled, and for that matter, how many years Saul was on the throne of Israel. But the book of Acts in conjunction with Judges and Samuel, reveal the whole truth in regard to both reigns.

JOSHUA AND THE ELDERS.

Every true patriot loves to celebrate the anniversaries of his fatherland, he also places special emphasis on Centennial occasions. The children of Israel were no exception to the rule, only their periods of celebration seem to have been 40 years long and were patterned after their years in the wilderness. We think their first celebration was described in the 23rd chap. of Joshua, where it is said:—

"And it came to pass a *long time after* that the Lord had given *rest* unto Israel from all their enemies round about, that Joshua *waxed old and stricken in age.*"

The 24th chap. gives in part Joshua's valedictory address in which he reminded them:—

"Ye dwelt in the Wilderness a long time."

If this conjecture is true, then we know that Joshua was 25 years old when Israel left Sinai for Canaan, 64 years when they crossed the Jordan, 70 years when the land was divided and 110 years at the time of his valedictory address. We are supported in this contention by several passages:—

“And he turned again into the camp; but his servant Joshua, the son of Nun, *a young man* departed not out of the Tabernacle.” [Exodus 33, 11.]

“And Joshua, the son of Nun, the servant of Moses, *one of his young men*, answered and said.” [Num. 11, 28.]

Caleb, the son of Jephunneh, testified when the land was divided:—

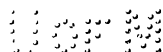
Joshua 14, 10.—“Now, lo, I am this day fourscore and five years old.”

Num. 13, 30.—Observe how the mob paid respect to Caleb’s age.

Caleb’s name is mentioned *before* Joshua’s, Caleb being 40 when Joshua was 25. [Num. 32, 12.] It follows that the entire time from the division of the land to the death of Joshua was about 40 years, and the first anniversary celebration took place just before Joshua delivered his valedictory oration and charged the people to choose that day whom they would serve. During those 40 years Joshua built the city of Timnath-serah in Mount Ephraim and dwelt therein. [Joshua. 19, 50.] This division of time left 20 years for the Elders who outlived Joshua. [Joshua. 24, 31.] Those 20 years are graphically described in the last 5 chapters of the book of Judges, while the weakness of the government also the lack of unity among the people, are clearly shown in Judges 17, 6 where it says:—

“In those days there was no King in Israel, but every man did that which was right in his own eyes.”

We see therefore, that the times were so out of joint that a grand national celebration would have been an impossibility hence we contend that the first celebration took place during Joshua’s lifetime and that we have rightly located the death of



Joshua exactly forty years after the division of the land. Only a strong leader beloved by the nation—as was Joshua—could enlist the interest of all and bring all to unite in such a patriotic demonstration. The Elders who outlived Joshua were undoubtedly the Pioneers of Canaan. Their age supplies another confirmation of the fact that they only survived their great leader by 20 years. Moses tells us—Num. 32, 11—that the Hebrew youth reached their majority at 20 years, consequently the Pioneers could not have been less than 20 years old when the land was divided. As to the maximum of average life we read—Psalm 90, 10—that it reached a period of 80 years. These limitations give us the following relative ages:—

Joshua was :—			The Elders were :—		
64 years old	.	When Israel crossed the Jordan	.	14 years old	
70 “ “	.	“ the land was divided	.	20 “ “	
110 “ “	.	At time Joshua died	.	60 “ “	
		When the Elders died	.	80 “ “	

Thus in two ways we reach the same conclusion, viz.—that the Elders or Pioneers of Canaan outlived their great leader by 20 years.

DIVISION OF THE LAND.

The history of Caleb the son of Jephunneh supplies us with a knowledge of the time spent in Canaan before the land was divided among the people. Since Caleb was 40 years old when Israel left Sinai, he was 39 years old when they left Egypt. We have then—

Josh. 14, 10	Caleb's age when land was divided	.	85 years
Josh. 14, 7	“ “ at time of the Exodus	.	39
Exod. 16, 35	Caleb dwelt in the Wilderness	.	40
			79
			<u>Total 6 years</u>

Thus we learn that the land was divided 6 years after Israel crossed the Jordan.



WILDERNESS MEMORIALS.

The experience of Israel in the Wilderness made such a deep impression on the mind of the nation, that for 200 years they continued to observe memorial exercises.

The division of land took place	B.C.	1431
1st Memorial celebrated by Joshua	"	1391
2nd " was omitted	"	1351
3rd " time of Deborah	"	1311
4th " " Jair	"	1271
5th " " Jephthah	"	1231

They had the best of reasons for omitting the 2nd Memorial, because from B.C. 1359 to 1341, a period of 18 years, Israel served the King of Moab. It is significant, however, that they preserved their count with that of the 3rd Memorial and speak of the time as having been 80 years.

The record runs as follows:—

Joshua 1, 13	"Your God hath given you <i>rest</i> and hath given you this <i>land</i> ."	
Judges 3, 11	"And the land had rest"	40 years
" 3, 30	"And the land had rest"	80 "
" 5, 31	"And the land had rest"	40 "
" 8, 28	"And the country was in quietness"	40 "
Total		<u>200 years</u>

These 200 years carry us from the division of the land by Joshua over to the first year of Jephthah, when the Ammonites questioned the title of Israel to the land itself.

We accept this Scripture record as our guide and modify two other statements accordingly:—

Judges 11, 26	Will then read 200 years instead of 300 years.
Acts 13, 20	Will then read 350 years instead of 450 years.

Please note in this connection that the modification has no effect on the computed age of Samuel. It still remains a fact, that he ruled Israel for 39 years.

One other way remains, for showing how necessary it is to abate the 100 years in question:—

Judges 11, 26	From division of land to Jephthah . . .	300 yrs.
Acts 13, 20	“ Jephthah to Saul 450 — 300 . . .	150 “
1st RESULT:—Canaan to Saul . . .		450 “
1 Kin. 6, 1	From Exodus to building of Temple . . .	480
Exodus 16, 35	In the wilderness . . .	40
Josh. 14, 7, 10	To division of land . . .	6
Acts 13, 21	Saul reigned . . .	40
1 Kin. 2, 11	David “ . . .	40
1 Kin. 6, 1	“4th year of Solomon” . . .	4
2nd RESULT: Canaan to Saul . . .		350
Difference . . .		100 yrs.

Thus we get two statements of time, from division of land to reign of Saul, differing by 100 years. Both cannot be right, therefore the 100 years must be stricken out as stated above.

OTHNIEL, DEBORAH, GIDEON.

These three judges ruled in stirring times, but only for short periods. This is manifest from Judges 2, 16, 17.

“The Lord raised up Judges, which delivered them out of the hand of those that spoiled them. And yet they would not hearken unto their judges but turned *quickly* out of the way which their fathers walked in.”

The Bible is silent as to how long each one administered the government, but the omission is of little moment, because we are able to arrive at the total number of years by computation.

From division of land to Jephthah, page 11	200 years
Joshua and the Elders, pages 9, 10	60
Ehud and Shamgar. [Ad Autolyc, L. 3.]	8
Five servitudes, page 95	72
Abimelech ³ —Tola ²³ —Jair ²²	48
Othniel, Deborah, Gideon Total	12 years

For convenience of calculation, this amount has been divided equally among the three.

EXODUS TO THE TEMPLE.

We give below a list of those who bore rule from the Exodus to the kingdom, and add to the same the 84 years from the kingdom to the Temple.

SUMMARY.

Joshua	5, 6	Moses ruled	40 years	
"	14, 10	The land divided at the end of . . .	6 "	
				46
"	24, 31	Joshua and "The Elders"	60 "	
Judges	3, 8	Servitude to Mesopotamia	8 "	
"	3, 11	Othniel	4 "	
"	3, 14	Servitude to Moabites	18 "	
"	3, 30	Ehud and Shamgar	8 "	
"	4, 3	Servitude to Canaanites	20 "	
"	5, 31	Deborah	4 "	
"	6, 1	Servitude to Midianites	7 "	
"	8, 28	Gideon	4 "	
"	9, 22	Abimelech ruled	3 "	
"	10, 2	Tola "	23 "	
"	10, 3	Jair "	22 "	
"	10, 8	Servitude to Philistines and Ammonites	19 "	200
"	12, 7	Jephthah ruled	6 "	
"	12, 9	Ibzan	7 "	
"	12, 11	Elon	10 "	
"	12, 14	Abdon	8 "	
"	13, 1	Servitude to Philistines [40-20] . . .	20 "	{
"	15, 20	Samson ruled	20 "	
I Sam.	4, 18	Eli "	40 "	
See page 8		Samuel "	39 "	150
EXODUS TO THE KINGDOM			396 yrs	
To Temple {			Saul 40 yrs	
			David 40 "	
			Solomon 4 "	84
EXODUS TO THE TEMPLE				480

"And it came to pass in the 480th year after the children of Israel were come out of Egypt that they began to build the house of the Lord." [I Kings 6, 1]

One cannot exaggerate the importance of this summary as given in the book of Kings, for without it Hebrew chronology falls to pieces. It forms the connecting link between the Kingdom and the Exodus, which in turn is definitely connected with the times of Terah, the venerable father of Abraham.

ANCIENT RECORDS.

We are told in the 11th chapter of Genesis that Terah lived to be 205 years old, a remarkable existence when measured by the standards of our own day, but not an unusual one in the light of Oriental History. Dr. Williams, in his standard work entitled "The Middle Kingdom," says, the records of China are perfect as far back as the time of Fuh-hi, who began to rule 200 years after the Flood. The list runs as follows:

Fuh-hi	115 years—B.C. 2852 to 2737
Shimmug	40 " " 2737 " 2697
Hwangti	100 " " 2697 " 2597
Shauhan	84 " " 2597 " 2513
Chwenhuh	78 " " 2513 " 2435
Kuh	78 " " 2435 " 2357
Yao	102 " " 2357 " 2255

By comparing the entire Chinese record with the Hebrew, it appears that, when human life was shortened in Chaldea the Chinese reigns also became shorter. Whether this was due to natural causes, or to political reasons cannot be determined, but the fact remains that for 600 years China was ruled by seven men of extraordinary longevity, and at the very time when the Bible says the Hebrew patriarch lived to be more than 200 years old.

Among the descendants of Jacob only one perfect genealogy has been preserved—Tribe of Levi see page 98. The record shows an average of 30 years to a generation and on that basis the record for Judah can only be perfected by introducing 8 generations between Salmon and Boaz. The omission is easily accounted for by loss of records when Shiloh fell and the Ark was taken B.C. 1120. Boaz should therefore be classified as the descendant of Salmon and not as his son.—Ruth 4, 21.

SAUL'S 31ST AND 32ND YEARS.

Another cause of perplexity, and one quite familiar to proof-readers, arises when in order to preserve the consistency of the text something must be supplied. For example, in keeping with I Kin. 16, 8 we supply twentieth for the word "thirtieth" in II Chron. 16, 1—15, 19.—In harmony with II Kin. 8, 26 we supply twenty for the word "forty" in II Chron. 22, 2. Supported by II Kin. 24, 8 we supply eighteen for the word "eight" in II Chron. 36, 9. Again, when Saul was chosen king we are told that he was:—

"a choice young man, and a goodly; and there was not among the children of Israel a goodlier person than he; from his shoulders and upward he was higher than any of the people." [I Samuel 9, 2.]

However, he was so bashful that at the critical moment when Samuel was ready to make him king, Saul hid himself "among the stuff." A little farther on we read:—

"Saul reigned (——) one year; and when he had reigned (——) two years over Israel, Saul chose him 3000 men;" placed 1000 under Jonathan in Gibeah and retained 2000 in Michmash under his own command. [I Samuel 13, 1.]

So sudden a transition is very surprising but the same old treatment applies:—"SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES"—

and all will become plain as daylight. Turn to II Samuel 2, 10 and you will learn that Saul's 2nd son—Ish-bosheth—was 40 years old when Saul died, he therefore was born the same year that Saul was made king. But the elder brother, Jonathan, was born at least one year before Ish-bosheth, so that Saul came to the kingdom as the father of two boys and not as a mere callow youth. Read now the account of Jonathan's deeds of valor and you will not err if you supply the numeral 30. The text will then read:—

"Saul reigned (thirty) one years; and when he had reigned (thirty) two years over Israel, Saul chose him 3000 men;" placed 1000 under Jonathan in Gibeah and retained 2000 in Michmash under his own command.

Thus we realize that Scripture will always explain itself.

LAST 4 YEARS OF ABSALOM.

Superfluous figures as well as omissions occur in the experience of proofreaders. A case in point is afforded by:—II Samuel 15, 7.

“And it came to pass after 40 years, that Absalom said unto the king,” &c.

Here, a cypher has mysteriously entered the account, for the passage should have read:—

“After 4 years, that Absalom said unto the king.”

This correction rests on the authority of the Greek text, which reads:—

“After 4 years Absalom said unto the king.”

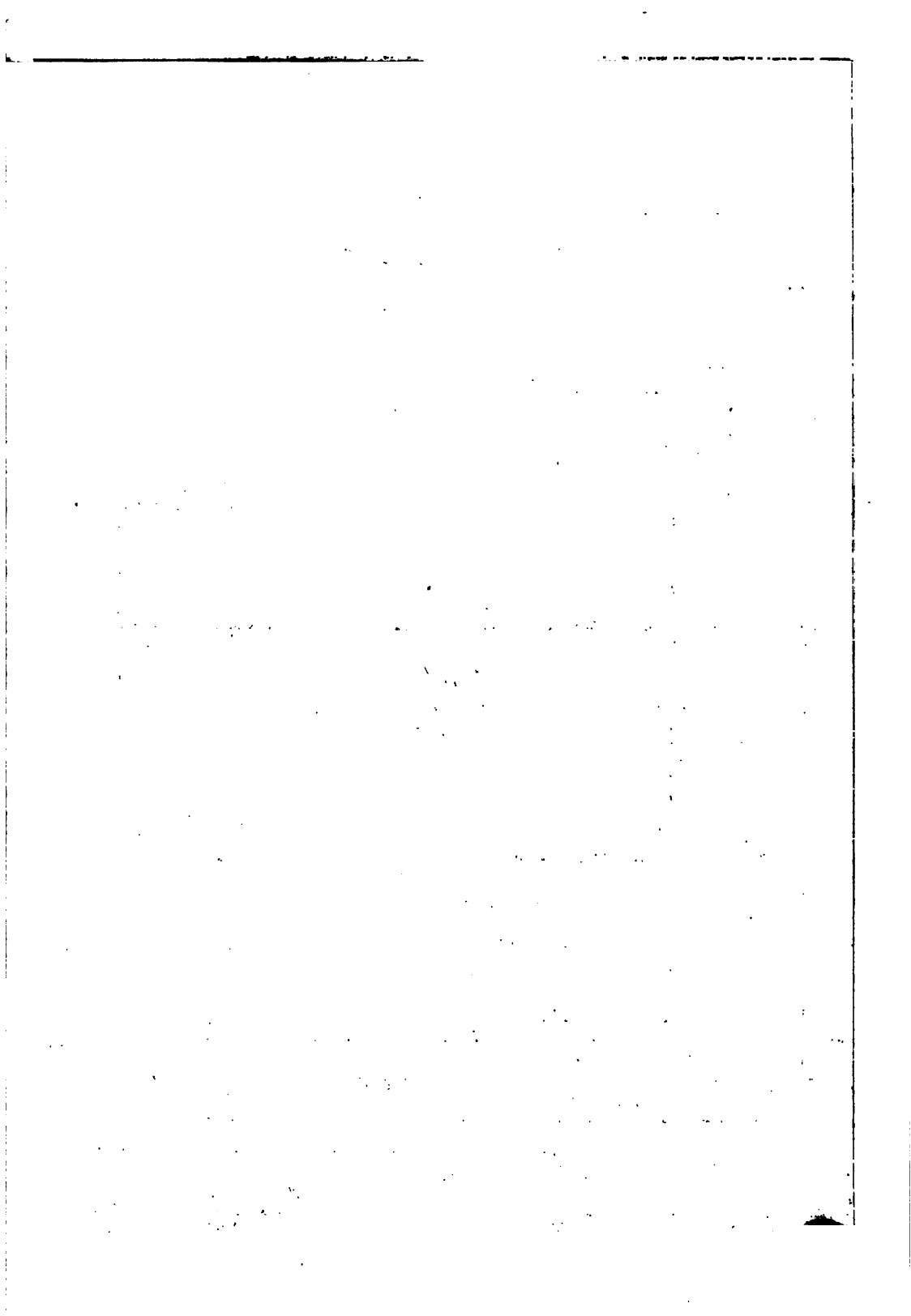
Also on the authority of Josephus who says:—Antq. VII. 9, 1.

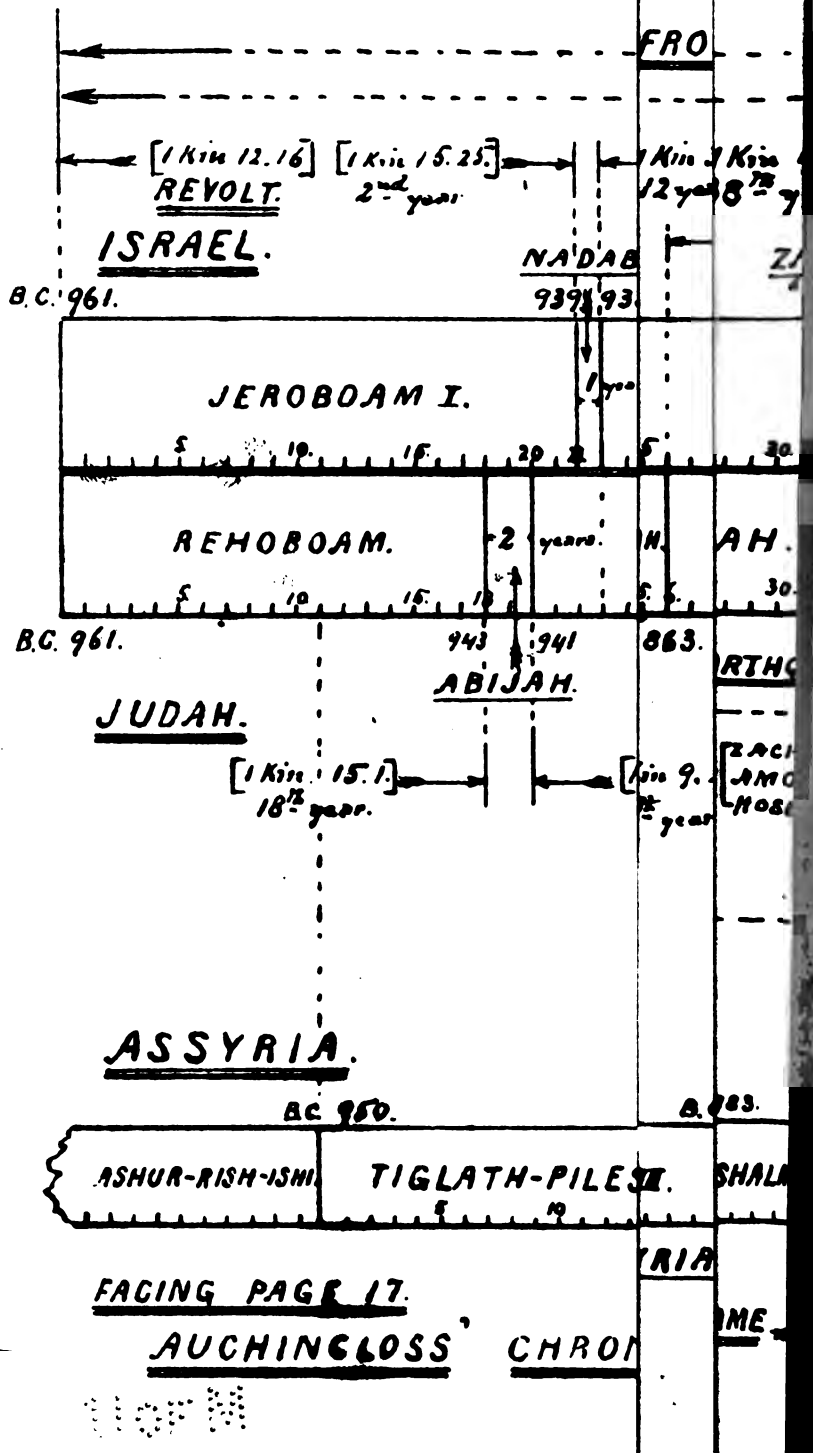
“But when 4 years had passed.”

Besides, Absalom's history goes to show that his entire life barely exceeded 30 years, so that 40 years would have been an impossibility.

GRANDFATHER—GRANDCHILD.

The Old Testament, when giving the name of a child, once removed, makes no use of the modern prefix “grand.” With it, a grandson is simply a son; and a granddaughter simply a daughter. It is important to bear this distinction in mind when locating the characters chronologically. We read frequently of Jehu the son of Nimshi [I Kin. 19, 16], when in truth his father was named Jehoshaphat, and his grandfather Nimshi. [II Kin. 9, 2.] Then again Athaliah the daughter of Omri [II Chron. 22, 2] was in reality the daughter of Ahab and granddaughter of Omri. [II Chron. 21, 6.] Although Mephibosheth was called the son of





Saul [II Sam. 19, 24], he was the son of Jonathan and grandson of Saul. [II Sam. 4, 4.] In like manner Nebuchadnezzar was the grandfather of Belshazzar and Nabonidus the father. [Dan. 5, 11.] Achan, according to Joshua 22, 20, was the "Son of Zerah," but in reality he was the great-grandson of Zerah as explained in Joshua 7, 18. The careful reader, however, will supply the prefix "grand" as the occasion may require.

KINGS OF ISRAEL.

The list of Israel's monarchs marshals before the inquirer an array of 495 years extending from the coronation of Saul to the burning of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar. The period may be divided into three parts:—

Chronologically speaking, the reigns of Saul, David and Solomon present no difficulties. The same is true of the time when Judah alone was a nation, but many look upon the time when Israel and Judah were separate kingdoms, as a most perplexing period, in fact an enigma.

We purpose to give special attention to the supposed difficulties and to show that the Bible record is perfectly consistent and as plain as A B C.

In describing the reigns of the various kings the Bible presents the subject in a two-fold manner. One record deals with totals, as for instance—"Asa reigned 41 years"—the other record places limitations, for example—Asa began to reign in the 20th year of Jeroboam and died in the 4th year of Ahab. The latter way of presenting the subject invariably yields the best results.

Then again the Bible indicates the presence of regencies, as the result of old age, of a severe fall, of incapacity, and of leprosy, but takes no pains to put the enumerator on his guard against the error of a double count. Every careful accountant, however, as a matter of course, will search out as many checks as possible and apply them to the work in hand.

With these general features in mind, we have made a geometrical plotting of each year from B.C. 961 to 721, have studied every event in its historical setting and arrived at the following figures, which can be accepted as the true length of each king's reign.

THE KINGDOM.

(FROM SAUL TO ZEDEKIAH.)

Acts 13, 21	Saul reigned	40 years	
I Kin. 2, 11	David " . . (7 + 33) .	40 "	
" 11, 42	Solomon " . . (4 + 36) .	40 "	
			120
" 12, 16	Rehoboam "	18 "	
" 15, 1	Abijah "	2 "	
" 15, 9	Asa "	42 "	
" 22, 41	Jehoshaphat reigned	23 "	
II Kin. 8, 16	Jehoram " (Regent 2) .	6 "	
" 9, 29	Ahaziah "	1 "	
" 11, 3	Athaliah "	6 "	
" 12, 1	Joash reigned	39 "	
" 14, 1, 17	Amaziah "	14 "	
" 14, 21, 17	Uzziah " (Regent 15 yrs.) .	53 "	
" 15, 32	Jotham " (Regent 14 yrs.) .	15 "	
" 16, 1	Ahaz "	15 "	
" 18, 10	6th Hezekiah	6 "	
			240
" 18, 2	29th "	23 "	
" 21, 1	Manasseh reigned	56 "	
" 21, 19	Amon "	2 "	
" 22, 1	Josiah "	31 "	
" 23, 31	Jehoahaz " say	½ "	
" 23, 36	Jehoiakim "	11 "	
" 24, 8	Jehoiachin " say	½ "	
" 24, 18	Zedekiah	11 "	135
	Total		495

YEARS OF ACTIVE RULE.

(REGARDLESS OF REGENCIES.)

References		JUDAH	Years of active rule	Totals	References		ISRAEL	Years of active rule	Totals
I Kin.	12, 16	Rehoboam	18	92	I Kin.	12, 16	Jeroboam I	22	92
"	15, 1	Abijah	2		"	15, 25	Nadab	1	
"	15, 9	Asa	42		"	15, 33	Baasha	23	
"	22, 41	Jehoshaphat	23		"	16, 8	Elah and Zimri	1	
II Kin.	8, 16	Jehoram	6		"	16, 22, 23	Tibni and Omri	11	
"	9, 29	Ahaziah	1	59	"	16, 29	Ahab	21	
CHANGE OF RULERS AFTER			..		"	22, 51	Ahaziah	1	
II Kin.	11, 3	Athaliah	6		II Kin.	1, 17, 3, 1	Joram	12	
"	12, 1	Jehoash	39		YEARS . . . . .			..
"	14, 1, 17	Amaziah	14		II Kin.	9, 27	Jehu	29	59
CHANGE OF RULERS AFTER			..	89	"	13, 1	Jehoahaz	14	
II Kin.	14, 21, 17	Uzziah	53		"	13, 10	Jehoash	16	
"	15, 32	Jotham	15		YEARS . . . . .			..
"	16, 1	Ahaz	15		II Kin.	14, 23	Jeroboam II	38	
"	18, 10	8th Hezekiah	6		"	15, 8	Zachariah and Shallum	1	
JUDAH'S Total			240	89	"	15, 8	Shallum	1	
ISRAEL'S Total			240		"	15, 17	Menahem	10	
					"	15, 23	Pekahiah	2	
					"	16, 1	Pekah		
					"	17, 1	"	29	
					"	17, 1	Hoshea	9	

It will be noted, that the figures take a fresh start after each simultaneous change of rulers. This feature affords an excellent check upon the work. No lapses of government occurred during the entire period, consequently there were no "interregnums."

REGENCIES.

There are four regencies found in the history of Judah and Israel's kings which appear in the following list:

- 1st. — Jehoram was made Regent 2 years before his father died.
 2nd. — Joram " " 6 " " brother "
 3rd. — Uzziah " " 15 " " father "
 4th. — Jotham " " 14 " " " "

These supplemental governments are largely responsible for difficulties in chronology, because in effect they introduced a double count, which at last prompted the sacred writer to try and balance his accounts, a process which only made matters worse, because it did not remove the disturbing cause.

Among the regencies, those of Uzziah and Jotham are the most complex and are thought worthy of special mention.

Amaziah reigned alone from . . .	B.C. 824 to 810—14 yrs.
Uzziah reigned as regent from . . .	" 810 to 795—15 "
Amaziah died in . . .	B.C. 795
Uzziah's active reign ran from . . .	" 810 to 757—53 "
Jotham reigned as regent . . .	" 757 to 743—14 "
Uzziah died in . . .	B.C. 743

 UNBALANCED ACCOUNTS.

We are now safely across the 240 years of divided kingdom, have reached solid ground and have settled every reign on its true basis. We are therefore in a position to review profitably the numerical work of the writer of the Book of Kings and to sympathize with him in the difficulties that beset his path, for undoubtedly many valuable records of the Sanctuary were destroyed when the Philistines burnt the town of Shiloh—1120—and carried away the Ark of the Covenant. We know not what books of reference lay before him, but cannot go far astray if we count the following list as part of the number:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. "Book of the wars of the Lord." | 5. "Book of Jasher." |
| 2. "Story of the book of the kings." | 6. "Book of Samuel the Seer." |
| 3. "Book of the kings of Judah and Israel." | 7. "Book of Jehu." |
| 4. "Book of the kings of Israel and Judah." | 8. "Book of Iddo the Seer." |

All of these works of reference have long since been destroyed, but their numerals have been preserved, and with these we can trace the problem that confronted the sacred author. The following table shows each item and the totals show the amounts to be reconciled:—

IRRECONCILABLE LENGTHS.

References	JUDAH	Said to have reigned	References	ISRAEL	Said to have reigned
I Kin. 14, 21	Rehoboam	17 yrs.	I Kin. 14, 20	Jeroboam I	22 yrs.
" 15, 2	Abijah	3 "	" 15, 25	Nadab	2 "
" 15, 10	Asa	41 "	" 15, 33	Baasha	24 "
" 22, 42	Jehoshaphat	25 "	" 16, 8	Elah and Zimri	2 "
II Kin. 8, 17	Jehoram	8 "	" 16, 23	Tibni and Omri	12 "
" 8, 26	Ahaziah	1 "	" 16, 29	Ahab	22 "
" 11, 3	Queen Athaliah	6 "	" 22, 51	Ahaziah	2 "
" 12, 1	Jehoash	40 "	II Kin. 3, 1	Jehoram	12 "
" 14, 2	Amaziah	29 "	" 10, 36	Jehu	28 "
" 15, 2	Uzziah	52 "	" 13, 1	Jehoahaz	17 "
" 15, 30	Jotham	20 "	" 13, 10	Jehoash	16 "
" 18, 1	Jotham to				
	Hezekiah	3 "	" 14, 23	Jeroboam II	41 "
" 18, 10	6th year of		" 15, 8, 13	Zachariah and Shallum	0 yrs.
	Hezekiah	6 "	" 15, 17	Menahem	10 "
" 16, 2	Ahaz (skipped)	16 "	" 15, 23	Pekahiah	2 "
			" 16, 1	17 yrs. } Pekah	29 "
			" 17, 1	12 " }	
				Qualified by:	
			" 17, 1	12 yrs. } Ahaz	
			" 18, 1	3 " }	
			" 16, 2	15 } Excess 1	8 "
			" 17, 1	16 } Hoshea 9 yrs	
	JUDAH'S Total	267 yrs.		ISRAEL'S Total	249 yrs.

There was only one way out of this maze and that was a resort to the synchronous dates given in other parts of the Bible, as already explained. But the sacred writer made the fatal mistake of trying to balance the accounts, a thing which could not be done. However, he moved the 1st year of Uzziah along 27 points (II Kin. 15, 1) and thus reduced his total for Judah's kings from 267 years to 240 years. He then shortened the reign of Pekah by 9 years (II Kin. 15, 27) and thus reduced his total for Israel's kings from 249 years to 240 years.

Now that we know his process, we can easily restore the text. We have only to make:—

II Kin. 15, 1 read "In the 1st year of Jeroboam,"

II Kin. 15, 27 " "Began to reign over Israel in Samaria, and reigned 29 years."

and the harmony of the synchronous dates will be preserved. The same writer found a gap of 100 years between the Exodus and the Temple, which he tried to fill by adding 100 to the Ammonite period, making it 300 years instead of 200. This only produced confusion, because the time belonged:

40 years to Joshua's government.

20 " " the Elders, "

20 " " Othniel, Ehud, Shamgar, Deborah, and Gideon.

20 " " final servitude to Philistines.

Total 100 years.

Each of these items should have been entered separately in its appropriate place and not recorded as a whole. We credit all of these attempts to balance accounts, to the one writer, because the idea in each case was the same, also because portions of the Books of Judges and Kings were written after Samaria fell in B.C. 721—See Judges 18, 30. Proverbs 25, 1.

BOAZ AND RUTH.

The book of Ruth belongs to Eli's time and was written after David became king—Ruth 4, 22.

AHAZ, KING AT TWENTY-NINE.

Many find difficulty in reconciling the relative ages of Ahaz and his son Hezekiah, when in turn each became king of Judah. This is owing to the fact that the attempt to balance accounts in effect struck out 9 years of actual time and made the age of Ahaz only 20 years when it should have been 29 years. The only way to correct a list of ages or reigns is to correct each false item. It cannot be accomplished by arbitrarily increasing or diminishing any one or more of the items. II Kin. 16, 2.

LAST YEARS OF JUDAH.

After Israel went into captivity B.C. 721, the kingdom of Judah lasted 135 years longer. In studying this interval we miss the checks afforded by synchronous dates, and yet one check remains which covers 30 years of the time and is found in Ezekiel 1, 1 and 2. It began with the Great Passover of Josiah, B.C. 622, and ran over to B.C. 592, the 5th year of Zedekiah, which was also the 5th year of Jehoiachin's captivity. This period binds together the reigns of five kings and leaves only two unchecked. However, the years B.C. 721 and 586 are themselves so surely determined that not a shadow of a doubt hangs over any reign covered by the period.

After the Chaldean rule, Judah passed successively under the control of Persia, Greece and Syria. Finally Judas Maccabeus set up the Asmonean Dynasty in B.C. 163 and his brother Simon secured entire freedom for the Nation, on Independence Day May 4th B.C. 141. Judas Aristobulus became king in B.C. 104. The dynasty lasted 126 years and was followed by the Idumean Dynasty of Herod in B.C. 37. The death of Herod B.C. 1 marked the end of Jewish national life. Rome then took control and words uttered almost 17 centuries before, by the patriarch Jacob, found their fulfilment:—

“The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come: and unto him shall the gathering of the people be.”

SABBATIC YEARS.

The Mosaic law commanded, that every 7th year, planting should be omitted and the land allowed to lie fallow. The year was called the Sabbatic year and the custom was observed by Israel until they cast off the theocratic government and chose Saul for their king. Saul began to reign in B.C. 1081 and in 1073, which was a Sabbatic year, Israel failed to observe the law and "inquired not at the ark in the days of Saul"—1 Chron. 13, 3. After the first omission, neglect of the Sabbatic year became a chronic habit and period followed period until they had disobeyed the command 70 times. The year B.C. 590 was the 70th omission, and we read in Ezek. 20, 3, 31, 21.

"And it came to pass in the 7th year in the 5th month the 10th day of the month (August 1 B.C. 590) that certain of the Elders of Israel came to inquire of the Lord, and sat before me. Then came the word of the Lord unto me saying:—as I live saith the Lord God, I will not be inquired of by you," &c. . . . "and my Sabbaths they greatly polluted," &c. . . .

In a word, God cast them off, and before 4 years went by, Nebuchadnezzar had burnt their Temple and put an end to their kingdom.

"They were carried away to Babylon . . . until the land had enjoyed her Sabbaths; for as long as she lay desolate she kept Sabbath to fulfil three score and ten (70) years."—11 Chron. 36, 20, 21—Lev. 26, 34, 42.

But it may be asked, how can we be assured that B.C. 1073 and 590 were Sabbatic years? — We answer, in view of the fact that Jewish authorities have for nearly 19 centuries recognized B.C. 37 also B.C. 30 as Sabbatic years, it is fair to take them as a basis of calculation. If we divide each of these numbers by 7 we obtain 2 for a remainder. Now apply the same test to the years 1073 and 590 and we shall find a remainder of 2 in each instance. The 70 years during which the Temple lay in ruins, therefore, furnishes us with an admirable check on the

figures given in the foregoing summary of the kings of Israel and of Judah, and assures us that the figures can be implicitly relied upon for their accuracy—(B.C. 586 to 516 incl.).

The Sabbatic law reads as follows:—

“Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, *When ye come into the land* which I give you, then shall the land keep a Sabbath unto the Lord. Six years thou shalt sow thy field . . . but in the seventh year shall be a Sabbath of rest unto the land.”—Lev. 25, 1, 2, 3.

The children of Israel crossed the Jordan and came into the land in B.C. 1437, and did their first sowing for a complete crop in the following year, hence B.C. 1430 ought to have been observed as a Sabbatic year. Applying the test already given we find that 1430 was in truth a Sabbatic year. Between that date and the standard B.C. 30 there was an interval of 200 “Weeks of years,”—in other words Sabbatic years—for the Hebrews applied the word weeks to both days and years. Their

WEEK OF DAYS ended with their Sabbath, and

WEEK OF YEARS ended with the Sabbatic year.

LINK BETWEEN OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT.

In the year B.C. 538 an Heavenly Messenger was sent to the prophet Daniel, who announced that “Seventy Weeks”—or 490 years—would measure the time between the date of a certain “commandment” to restore and build Jerusalem and the date when Messiah would be cut off for the sins of others. As this period far exceeded the span of human life, the prophet was obliged, for the benefit of subsequent generations, to commit the message to writing. The decree issued by Cyrus, two years later, related only to the Temple. It therefore had nothing to do with the heavenly message. Eighty years, however, passed before the initial date or starting point was reached. Finally, Artaxerxes in the 7th year of his reign, issued a decree whose fulfilment satisfied every condition and under its pro-

visions the Jews returned to Jerusalem, led by Ezra the Scribe—Ezra 7th chapter. After vexatious delays, they finished the walls of the City in “troubled times” during the rule of Nehemiah. Neh. 4, 16.

Since Artaxerxes began to reign in the autumn of B.C. 465, the 7th year of his reign (Ezra 7, 8) extended from the autumn of B.C. 459 to the autumn of 458. What happened during the spring is recorded in the book of Ezra, and if you will calculate the respective dates with the “Idan Olamin” of Dr. Sossnitz you will find that:—

The Jews began to leave Babylon . . .	March	9th	B.C. 458
Congregated by the river to Ahava . . .	“	17-20	“ 458
Celebrated the Passover	“	23	“ 458
Reached Jerusalem	July	5	“ 458

Pass on now to the reign of the Roman Emperor Tiberius Caesar, which began on the 19th day of August A.D. 14—the moment that Augustus Caesar died—and you will find that “the 15th year of the reign of Tiberius Caesar” mentioned in Luke 3, 1 ended August A.D. 29, at which time “Jesus himself (not yet thirty) began to be about 30 years of age.”

Add to this his ministry of $3\frac{1}{2}$ years and we arrive at the spring of A.D. 33, at which time “Messiah was cut off.”

Is it not evident, therefore, that the “Seventy Weeks,” or 490 years, form a connecting link between Old and New Testament chronology? They inseparably unite the Passover of B.C. 458 with the Passover of A.D. 33, and perfect the record.

THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

IN the 7th century, both the Christians and the Mohammedans decided to honor their founders by dating all events from some notable year in their lives. The latter chose the year of Mohammed’s flight from Mecca, and the former chose what they supposed was the year of Christ’s birth. Unhappily

they missed the mark by 2 years, and settled upon A.D. 1 when they should have taken B.C. 2.

The New Testament says distinctly that "Jesus began to be about 30 years of age in the 15th year of Tiberius Caesar." Roman history tells us that Tiberius became Emperor on the death of Augustus, viz.: on the 19th day of August, A.D. 14. His 15th year therefore was completed on the 18th day of August, A.D. 29. If, then, Christ was born in the Autumⁿ, it would be proper to say that the 15th year of Tiberius ended when "Jesus began to be about 30 years of age," and 30 years taken from A.D. 29 leaves B.C. 2 for the year of our Era. Forty-one days after Christ was born, his parents presented him in the Temple and offered the appointed sacrifice. Meantime the Wise Men came from the East with costly presents, sufficient in value to cover the expense of the trip to Egypt. After the departure of His parents Herod murdered the Bethlehem infants, and died himself at the thermal springs of Callirrhoe in the valley of the Jordan. The context shows that Herod died in the year B.C. 1, about 4 months after the birth of Christ. "But when Herod was dead" the parents returned to their home in Galilee by a circuitous route.

Thus far we have been guided by the New Testament. We shall now turn to contemporaneous history and in doing so, would first mention one peculiarity of ancient authors that has not received the attention it deserves and consequently has led to many chronological errors, we refer to the sad lack of uniformity in their notation. Some authors maintained that Rome was founded in B.C. 753, others in 752, in 751, in 750, and in B.C. 747. Both Cicero and Pliny adopted 753 as their standard, while Livy sometimes used 751 and at others 747. The use of a double standard was not peculiar to Livy, for we find that Flavius Josephus sometimes used B.C. 753 and at other times B.C. 750.

After Titus captured Jerusalem, Josephus resided permanently in Rome, and Vespasian made him "Custodian of the

Sacred Books" of the Jews. This appointment gave him access to the official archives of the Romans. Hence we find among his writings many reliable records of Roman origin, such as the surrender of Jerusalem to Pompey in the 179th olympiad; the surrender to Herod and Sosius in the 185th olympiad, and the battle of Actium in the 187th olympiad. But when Josephus wanted material relating to the life of Herod, he naturally turned to the 124 Books of Nicolas of Damascus "the historiographer of Herod." Although those books have long since been destroyed, we are convinced that in matters of chronology Nicolas followed the system of Polybius, because Josephus, while following Nicolas' history, declared that Hyrcanus II began to reign "in the 3d year of the 177th olympiad,"—Antq. 14.1.2—when the true date (by the Varro system) was the 2d year of the 178th olympiad. Writers on the New Testament have struggled to do away with this 3 years of difference. Some have pretended that Tiberius' reign counted from A.D. 11 instead of A.D. 14, while others have claimed that Antq. 17.6.4 referred to the Eclipse of B.C. 4 instead of B.C. 1. But all in vain; in no other way can the 3 years of difference be accounted for without doing violence to the facts of history. Nothing was more natural than for Nicolas to follow Polybius, because Strabo wrote the sequel to Polybius' histories, and Josephus declares (Antq. 14.6.4) that both Nicolas and Strabo agree perfectly in their statements of facts. We should say in passing that the Varro system—the standard of modern chronology—counted 753 years to the period between the founding of Rome and A.D. 1, while the system of Polybius figured the same period at 750 years.

The difference between periods is exactly 3 years; we must therefore add or subtract 3 years, as the case may be, in passing from one system to the other.

Applying this correction to the lifetime of Herod and making due allowance for the interval, between the capture and the execution of Antigonus, we have:

FIRST:—

Hyrcanus II began to reign (Antq. 14.1.2.) . . .	B.C. 70
Hyrcanus II and Aristobulus	4 years
Hyrcanus II	24 “
To “Antigonus slain”	4 “
To end of Herod's reign	34 “
Add the shortage of Polybius	3 “
	<hr/> 69
It follows that Herod died in	B.C. 1

SECOND:—In like manner, when Josephus states that Archelaus was banished in “the 37th year after the battle of Actium,” we must remember that on the system of Polybius he pointed to A.D. 6; in other words, A.D. 9 by the Varro system. If now we deduct Archelaus' reign of 10 years from A.D. 9, we find that Herod died in B.C. 1.

THIRD:—Josephus also speaks of Philip having died “in the 20th year of Tiberius,” which by the system of Polybius was A.D. 33, but by the system of Varro it was A.D. 36; in other words, the 23d, or last year of Tiberius, who died March 26th, A.D. 37. By Antq. 18.5.3, we learn that Agrippa went to Rome in A.D. 36, “*a year before* the death of Tiberius, in order to treat of some affairs with the Emperor.” What those affairs were is clearly shown by the outcome, for the new Emperor Caligula in A.D. 37 “put a diadem on his head and appointed him king of the tetrarchy of Philip.” It would be absurd to imagine that Agrippa, then 46 years of age and exceedingly hard pressed for money, allowed his Uncle's principality to remain unclaimed from A.D. 33 to A.D. 36. On the contrary, we may be sure that Agrippa made straight tracks for Rome the very moment that Philip died A.D. 36. Now deduct Philip's reign of 37 years from A.D. 36, and again we find that Herod died in B.C. 1.

FOURTH:—We will now consider the problem, regardless of the year in which Rome was founded, and work it with known dates and given length of reigns.

	Agrippa reigned 4 years under Caligula and	
ANTQ. 19.8.2.	3 years under Claudius. He died	A.D. 44
" 18.4.6.	Philip reigned	37 years
" 18.5.3.	Tetrarchy revenues accumulated	1 "
" 19.8.2.	Agrippa reigned	7 " 45
It follows, that Herod died in		B.C. 1

FIFTH:—

One of the simplest demonstrations rests on the fact that Pompey took Jerusalem and		
ANTQ. 14.4.3.	made Hyrcanus governor in	B.C. 63
" 20.10.1.	Hyrcanus II reigned	24 years
" 14.13.10.	Antigonus before Herod	1 "
" 17.8.1.	Herod reigned	37 " 62
It follows that Herod died in		B.C. 1

SIXTH:—

The same result is secured, when we take a wider range and start with the Sabbatic		
WARS 1.2.4. }	year in which Hyrcanus became highpriest	
ANTQ. 13.8.1. }	and ruler	B.C. 135
1 MAC. 16.4. }		
ANTQ. 13.10.7.	Hyrcanus ruled	31 years
" 13.11.3.	Judas ruled	1 "
" 13.15.5.	Alexander Janneus	27 "
" 13.16.6.	Alexandra	9 "
" 15.6.4. }	Hyrcanus II and Aristobulus	4 "
" 14.6.1. }		
" 20.10.1.	Hyrcanus II	24 "
" 14.13.10.	Antigonus before Herod	1 "
" 14.15.14. }	Herod [3+34]	37 " 134
" 17.8.1. }		
It follows that Herod died in		B.C. 1

SEVENTH:—The battle of Actium affords another clearly defined land mark for calculating the year in which Herod died.

ANTQ. 15.5.1.	{ Battle of Actium	B.C. 31
" 15.5.2.	{ "The 7th year of Herod's reign"	7 yrs.
According to this, Herod's reign began in		B.C. 38
" 17.8.1.	Herod's reign lasted	37 yrs.
It follows that Herod died in		B.C. 1

The claim that Herod's reign began in B.C. 38 is specially noteworthy, because it conflicts with the announcement made in Antiq. 14.14.5. where it is declared that the true starting point was B.C. 40—an historically correct date. If now, we add these two years, omitted by Josephus, to his 37 and 34 years, we find that:—

Herod reigned 39 years after he was made king by the Romans.

Herod reigned 36 years after he caused Antigonus to be slain.

THE IMPOSSIBLE:—Manifestly, the 37 and 34 years given in Antq. 17.8.1. are not correct and must be discarded.

Again: Josephus' reference to a *fast*—Antq. 17.6.4.—cannot apply to the partial eclipse of March 13, B.C. 4, because the *feast* of Purim was then celebrated and not a *fast*.

A strong side light is thrown on the year of Herod's death by the history of his 5 grandchildren:—Herod, Agrippa, Aristobulus, Herodias, and Mariamne, the children of Aristobulus and Bernice. Herod betrothed the youngest to Antipater 2 years before his own death, when she was about 3 years old; and since Agrippa was born in B.C. 10, any date earlier than B.C. 1 for Herod's death was simply a physical impossibility. There is yet another bit of history of great importance. Shortly before Herod died, Matthias and others tore the golden eagle from the Temple gateway. Herod ordered their arrest, and then called a Conference of the national leaders at Jericho to decide on the proper punishment. The Assembly regarded the offense as an act of sedition, and in consequence "Herod burned alive Matthias and his companions. And that very night there was an Eclipse of the Moon." Astronomers tell us that there was a fine total Eclipse of the Moon at midnight, January 9, B.C. 1; such an one as would be considered worthy of special remark by the historian Josephus. On the day following, the Jews observed the Fast of Tebet. After the Conference Herod sank rapidly; still he was buoyed up with the hope that his messengers might soon return from Rome, with

authority to act in the matter of Antipater. Upon their arrival he ordered Antipater put to death, and five days later died himself.

It is worthy of note, that Eusebius, bishop of Caesarea A.D. 325, known as the "Father of Ecclesiastical History," maintained that the Christian Era began with the year B.C. 2.

In conclusion, it will be observed that guided by the New Testament we have pointed out the fact "Jesus began to be about 30 years of age" in the year A.D. 29, consequently he was born in B.C. 2. Guided by contemporaneous history we have furnished 7 demonstrations of the fact that Herod died in B.C. 1. We have not only shown the impossibility of an earlier date, but by means of the total Eclipse of January 9, B.C. 1, we have located Herod's death within a few days of the time it actually occurred. The royal obsequies lasted nearly a month and before the celebration of the Passover, on April 8, Archelaus set sail for Rome. As to the time when Christ was born, there is good reason to believe it occurred in the Sabbatic year B.C. 2 during the Feast of Tabernacles—September 13 to 21—a season far more suitable for

"Shepherds abiding in the
"field, keeping watch over
"their flock by night"

than the bleak December days of a first century winter, when, according to a contemporary writer, snow storms abounded in Palestine and armies were obliged to go into winter quarters.

JOSEPHUS AND CHRONOLOGY.

HOW TO READ JOSEPHUS.

BEYOND all question, Josephus is a hard writer to follow and many often feel when consulting his Works as though they were at sea without date or compass. This defect however can be overcome as Josephus was no romancer, but at all times the conscientious and upright historian. He took a prominent part in the affairs of the first century, about which he wrote as an eye witness. As regards preceding ages he culled facts and figures from the "Sacred Books" of the Jews, of which he was made the Custodian, also from a fine reference library. He names fifty authors found in that collection. His great fault lies in the fact that being an active man of affairs he did not take the trouble to properly review his own writings, striking out conflicting statements, supplying omissions, and correcting miscalculations; he simply drove ahead and left this heritage of careless composition.

We have made the long-needed review and supplied the corrections. If the reader will make marginal notes of our corrections in his own copy, the difficulties of Josephus will fade away and his true value as an historian will be appreciated by all.

JOSEPHUS' DATA.

The world is greatly indebted to Josephus for his admirable researches in the Sacred Books of the Jews. Notwithstanding his faults, he has preserved with accuracy several spans of great length, viz:—

215 years from the promise to Jacob in Egypt	Antq. II, 15, 2.
430 " " " " " the Exodus	" II, 15, 2.
240 " " division of tribes to Israel's captivity—	IX, 14, 1.
411 " " building to burning of Temple—see page 39.	
126 " length of the Asmonean dynasty—	Antq. XIV, 16, 4.

He also approached very near to the correct number when he declared that the interval between Adam and Malachi was 5000 years. Unfortunately Josephus did not confine himself to the Sacred Books, but frequently gave undue weight to statements made by various authors and thus strayed from the true path. For instance, in one place he says, regarding Solomon's Temple, that from the building to the burning was 478 years, in another place 466 years, and by computation we have 411 years. Only this last number is correct. Josephus gives two values to the period between the Exodus and the building of the Temple, viz:—612 years and 592, both of which are wrong.—See I Kin. 6, 1. He gives three values to the reign of Hyrcanus I, viz:—33, 30 and 31 years;—31 is correct; and a galaxy of five values to the period between David and the Temple, viz:—66, 48, 40, 36 and 11 years. In his calculations he gave Saul 18 years and Solomon 80 years, instead of 40 years to each. To Evil-merodach, in one place he gave 18 years and in another 2 years. So too the reader has a choice in the reign of Nergal-sar-user between 40 years and 4 years.—The Canon of Ptolemy gives 4 years. Furthermore, Josephus failed to record the 23 years government by Tola, and the 8 years by Abdon. The following corrections render his statements consistent and in harmony with those of the Bible.

CORRECTIONS FOR ANTIQUITIES OF THE JEWS.

BOOK	FOR	READ
Preface, 3	5000	4900
" 3	2000	1500
I 3, 3	2656	2256
" 6, 5	292	1063
" 6, 5	70th	130
" 18, 1	After the death	Before the death
" 22, 1	185	180
II 11, 2	Raguel	Jethro
V 1, 28	20th year	40th year
" 1, 29	25 years	46 years
" 3, 3	40 "	4 "
" 4, 3	80 "	8 "
" 5, 4	40 "	4 "
" 6, 1	3 "	7 "
" 6, 7	40 "	4 "
" 7, 6	Judge omitted	(Insert) Tola 23 years
" 7, 9	300 years	200 years
" 7, 15	Judge omitted	(Insert) Abdon 8 years
VI 5, 4	18 years	20 years
" 13, 5	12 "	39 "
" 13, 5	18 "	38 "
" 14, 9	18 "	38 "
" 14, 9	2 [and 20] years	2 "
VII 3, 2	515 years	397 "
" 15, 3	1300 "	865 "
VIII 3, 1	592 "	480 "
" " "	1020 "	910 "
" " "	1440 "	2047 "
" " "	3102 "	4303 "
" 7, 8	Reigned 80 years	Reigned 40 years
" 12, 3	" 24 "	" 23 "
" " 4	" 2 "	" 1 "
" " 5	" 12 "	" 11 "
" 13, 1	" 22 "	" 21 "

BOOK		FOR	READ
IX	2, 1	Reigned 2 years	Reigned 1 year
"	3, 2	" 25 "	" 23 years
"	5, 3	" 8 "	" 6 "
"	8, 1	" 27 "	" 29 "
"	" 5	21st year	23rd year
"	" "	17 years	14 years
"	9, 3	Reigned 29 years	Reigned 14 years
"	10, 1.3	" 40 "	" 38 "
"	" 3	In the 14th year	In the 1st year
"	11, 1	20 years	29 years
"	12, 3	Reigned 16 years	Reigned 15 years
"	14, 1	947 years	710 years
"	" "	800 "	670 "
X	1, 1	In the 14th year	In the 28th year
"	4, 4	361 years	339 years
"	8, 4	514 " 6 months, 1 day	448 "
"	" "	Government 20 years	40 "
"	8 5	Burnt 470, 6 mos., 10 days	411 " * See page 39.
"	" "	1062 years, 6 " 10 "	891 "
"	" "	1957 " 6 " 10 "	2458 "
"	" "	3513 " 6 " 10 "	4714 "
"	9, 7	130 " 6 " 10 "	135 "
"	11, 2	Reign of 18 years	2 "
"	" "	" " 40 "	4 "
"	" 4	360 provinces	120 provinces
"	" 7	1296 days	1290 days
XI	3, 2	127 provinces	120 provinces
"	4, 7	7 years	5 years
"	" "	9th year	6th year
"	" "	23rd day	3rd day
"	" 8	532 years, 6 mos., 10 days	495 years
"	" "	500 "	310 "
"	5, 1	Esdras	Ezra
"	5 chap.	Xerxes	Artaxerxes
"	5, 4	Tebeth	Chisleu
"	" 7	25th year	20th year
"	" 8	2 years, 4 months	4 months
"	" "	28th year	20th year

BOOK	FOR	READ
XI 6 chap.	Artaxerxes	Xerxes
XII 7, 6	154th Olympiad	153rd Olympiad
" " "	408 years	370 years
" 11, 2	3 "	146th to 149th year. (Seleu)
XIII 2, 3	4 "	7 years, 6 months
" 6, 6	4 "	7 yrs. one dynasty 3 in another
" 8, 2	162nd Olympiad	161st Olympiad
" 11, 1	481½ years	432 years
XIV 1, 2	3rd year, 177th Olympiad	2nd year, 178th Olympiad
" 8, 5	Hirc. to be high priest	Hirc. II. to be high priest
" " "	9th year Hyrcanus	9th year Hyrcanus I
" 9, 2	15 years of age	18 years of age
" 16, 4	"of the Fast as if"	Solemnity of the Feast
" " "	27 years	26 years
XV 6, 4	40 "	23 "
XVII 6, 3	125 "	126 "
" " 4	Date of Eclipse	January 9th, B.C. 1
" 8, 1	34 years	35½ years
" " "	37 "	38½ "
XVIII, 2, 1	Conclusion	Began in 37th ; ended in 40th
" 4, 6	20th year	23rd year
" 6, 10	5 months, 3 days	7 months, 8 days
XIX 2, 5	4 "	2 "
XX 10, 1	612 years	480 years
" " "	466 " 6 mos., 10 days	411 " * See foot note.
" " "	414 "	373 "
" " "	Jacimus	Judas 3 years, Jacimus 1 year
" " "	Maccabean high priest	No high priest 7 years
" " "	Jonathan's reign	7 yrs one dynasty, 3 yrs another
" 10, 1	Hyrcanus 30 years	Hyrcanus 31 years
" " "	As many months	6 months
" " "	24 years more	22 years, 9 months
" " "	107 years	106 years
" 11, 2	2000 "	1546 "
* Antq. X, 8, 5. Adam to burning of Temple		3513 yr. 6 m. 10 dys.
" VIII, 3, 1. " " building " "		3102 " 0 " 0 "
TEMPLE, from building to burning		411 yr. 6 10

CORRECTIONS FOR JEWISH WAR.

BOOK	FOR	READ
Preface 7	3 years, 3 months	3 years
I 1, 1	3 " 6 "	" "
" 2, 8	33 entire years	31 "
" 3, 1	471 $\frac{1}{4}$ years	432 "
" 10, 4	Very young	18 " old
" 33, 8	34 years	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
" " "	37 "	38 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
II 7, 3	9th year	10th year
" 9, 5	6 months, 3 days	7 months, 8 days
" 11, 1	8 "	9 " 29 "
V 9, 4	3 years, 6 months	3 years
VI 4, 5	10th day of Ab.	August 5th A.D. 70
" " 8	1130 years, 7 mos. 15 days	1067 years, 4 months
" " "	639 " 1 " 15 "	590 "
" 10, 1	2nd year, 8th day	Sept. 2nd A.D. 70
" " "	1468 years, 6 months	1321 years
" " "	477 " 6 "	448 "
" " "	1179 years	1103 "
" " "	2177 "	1976 "

CORRECTIONS FOR APION.

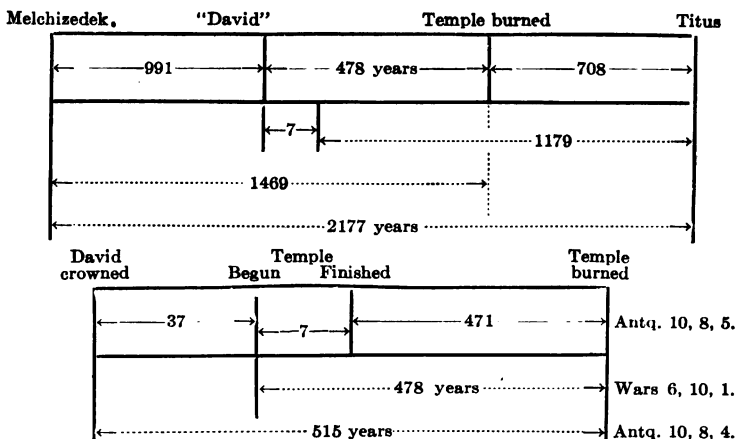
BOOK	FOR	READ
I 1	5000 years	5370 years
" 8	3000 "	3863 "
" 19	70 "	50 "
" " "	29 "	21 "
" 21	18th year	19th year
" " "	2nd " of Cyrus	2nd " of Darius
" " "	" " " Darius	6th " " "
II 2	612 years	480 years

AGE OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

We have—page 18—Saul to Zedekiah	495 years
Deduct:—Saul 40, David 40, Solomon 4	84 “
Correct Age of Solomon's Temple	411 “

Josephus' figures confirm this result—see pages 37 and 40.

The conditions imposed by Josephus' numerals can best be expressed in graphic form thus:—See Wars 6, 10, 1.



It can be demonstrated, that Josephus evolved two errors, one of 47 years length and the other of 59 years. He struck out 106 years [47 + 59] and made 1662 years—Adam to the Deluge—reappear as 1556 years, adopting the ingenious plan of burying his mistakes in the antediluvian period. However, we can afford to overlook this, since he has preserved, in a most remarkable manner, that extremely important period—the correct age of Solomon's Temple.

Let us unravel his work and find the correct period.

He tells us that:—

David and his descendants reigned 515 years
Antq. 10, 8, 4.

By deducting the time between David and Temple [33+4] 37 "
Antq. 8, 3, 1.

We ought to get the age of the Temple . . . 478 "
Wars 6, 10, 1.

However, he gave Solomon a reign of 80 years,
instead of the Bible number 40. Deduct 40 "
Antq. 8, 7, 8.

And we have a new value 438 "

Besides:—he made two contradictory statements:—

{ From Melchizedek to the Temple . . . 1020 years.
Antq. 8, 3, 1.
{ Melchizedek to the Temple [1469—478]=991 " Deduct 29 "
Wars 6, 10, 1.

Makes the new value 409 "

Finally:—2 years must be returned, because he lost them
by an error in addition

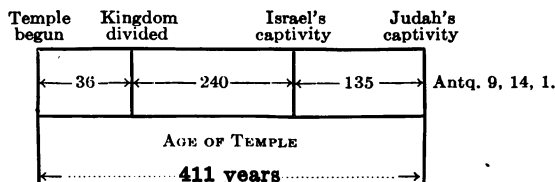
Antq. 2, 15, 2.
Antq. 8, 3, 1.

[430 + 592 makes 1022, not 1020]. Add 2 "

Correct Age of Solomon's Temple 411 "

PROOF:—See foot-note on page 37.—Besides that demonstration, there are FOURTEEN CALCULATIONS, made with figures given by Josephus, which yield the same result.

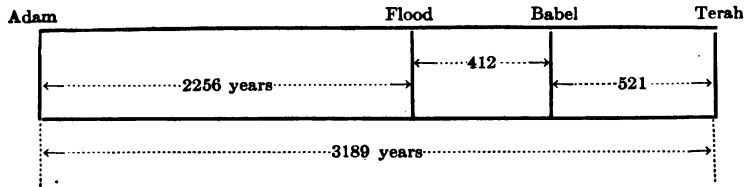
Final Outcome.



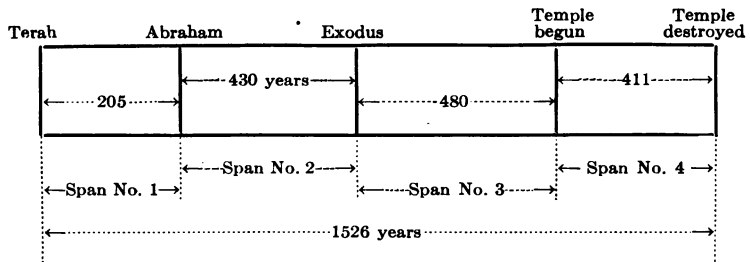
It will be observed, that 240 years was the only period possible, between the division of the Kingdom and Israel's captivity. Therefore, when Usher and others tried to make the amount greater, they were obliged to pad their figures with two or three "INTERREGNUMS." All systems of Hebrew chronology based on such pretenses are simply relics of the past, at once unreliable and misleading.

BIBLE CHRONOLOGY.

ADAM TO TERAH.



TERAH TO TEMPLE DESTROYED.



GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

THE most reliable data, extending from Adam to Terah, the father of Abraham, gives the following dates:

Adam	B.C. 5300
The Flood	B.C. 3045
Confusion of tongues	B.C. 2633
Birth of Terah	B.C. 2112

Thus far, Bible chronology can only be classed as approximate, simply because different opinions may be held regarding the weight of evidence found in the various texts—Hebrew, Septuagint, Samaritan, and the text of Josephus. But, from Terah, the father of Abraham, onward to the time when Nebuchadnezzar destroyed the Temple, and chronology connects with modern history, the periods are *exact* and the events follow each other in perfect order. The reason for this is found in the fact that the Bible has spanned this great stream of time by four arches of known length.

Span 1.	Life of Terah	205 years.	Gen. xi. 32
Span 2.	From Promise to Exodus	430 "	Exod. xii. 41
Span 3.	From Exodus to Temple	480 "	1 Kings vi. 1
Span 4.	Temple building to burning	411 "	Kings, 495–84 years.

Total width 1526 years.

In the matter of patriarchal birth-dates, we give preference to the figures of Josephus, because Vespasian made him custodian of the "Sacred Books" which Titus captured in Jerusalem and carried in triumph to Rome. These books were spread out before Josephus when he wrote his "Antiqui-

ties of the Jews," consequently his writings are the latest and best testimony we have as to the contents of those official volumes. Furthermore, the birth-periods of the patriarchs as given by him, run in unison with patriarchal ages and are free from those irregularities which characterize the Hebrew text. There is reason to believe that human life matured in those days very much as it does now. With them a man was counted old at 900 years of age, just as a man of 90 years is regarded at the present day. If then the man of 900 had a son at 200 years, the man of 90 would be expected to have a son at 20 years. All of which seems perfectly natural, besides it harmonizes with the figures that Josephus copied out of the "Sacred Books."

As to Nahor, the Hebrew text says he was 29 years old when Terah was born. The Samaritan says 79 years, while copies of the Septuagint range from 79 to 179 years. Josephus is silent. In this case alone, we are compelled to take independent action. We are reminded that Terah himself was 130 years old when Abraham was born, and since in the majority of instances Josephus' figures exceed those of the Hebrew text by 100 years, we shall follow his example and place the age of Nahor when Terah was born at 129 years. According to the Hebrew text Arphaxad was born 2 years after the Flood, Josephus says 12 years. The latter number is by far the most probable because Arphaxad was not the eldest son of Shem, on the contrary he was his third son born after the Flood.

We shall now turn our attention to the great stream of time that ran between Terah and the destruction of the Temple.

Only one point in this span requires special attention. When Terah died at 205 years of age his son Abraham was 75 years old, consequently Terah was 130 years old when Abraham was born. Many infer from Gen. xi. 26 that Terah was 70 years old, but manifestly such was not the case.

Jacob's descent into Egypt was the Half-way Station in "the sojournings of the children of Israel."

From the Promise to Isaac was . . .	25 years.	
From birth of Isaac to Jacob was . . .	60 "	
From Jacob to descent into Egypt was	130 "	
		<hr/> 215 years.
From arrival in Egypt to death of Joseph	71 years.	
Years of oppression in Egypt	144 "	215 years.
		<hr/>
Total, [Exod. xii. 41]	430 years.	<hr/>

Many writers have taken the ground that the Bible **SPAN No. 3** length for this span is far too small. Some make it 573 years, while others place the figures as high as 680. *Not one of them, however, is right.* They have all lost sight of the fact that the Bible length 480 years—stated in 1 Kings vi. 1—harmonizes with an allowance of 30 years to a generation. The genealogy of Samuel proves the same, see page 58.

This last span is found by laying out the reigns **SPAN No. 4** of the kings of Judah and Israel, with due regard to the locking-dates given in the 1st and the 2nd book of Kings.

The period so determined—see page 18—equals .	495 years.
Deduct: { Reign of Saul	40 years.
{ Reign of David	40 "
{ To building of Temple	4 " 84 "
	<hr/>
From Temple building to burning, see page 39 .	<u>411 years</u>

Whence it appears that the material composing Hebrew chronology may be classified as follows:—

TEXTUAL:—

From Adam to Terah 3189 years

EXACT AND BEYOND QUESTION:—

Life of Terah 205
 Promise to Exodus 430
 Exodus to Temple 480
 Temple building to burning . . . 411
 To Christian Era 585 2111 years

Total 5300 years

BIBLE CHRONOLOGY.

	B.C.	Years.	Totals.
From Adam to Seth	5300 to 5071	230	
Birth of Seth to birth of Enos	5071 to 4866	205	
Birth of Enos to birth of Cainan	4866 to 4676	190	
Birth of Cainan to birth of Mahalaleel	4676 to 4506	170	
Birth of Mahalaleel to birth of Jared	4506 to 4341	165	
Birth of Jared to birth of Enoch	4341 to 4179	162	
Birth of Enoch to birth of Methusalah	4179 to 4014	165	
Birth of Methusalah to birth of Lamech	4014 to 3827	187	
Birth of Lamech to birth of Noah	3827 to 3645	182	
Birth of Noah to the Flood	3645 to 3045	600	
Adam to Flood			2256
The Flood	3045 to 3044	1	
The Flood to birth of Arphaxad	3044 to 3032	12	
Birth of Arphaxad to birth of Salah	3032 to 2897	135	
Birth of Salah to birth of Eber	2897 to 2767	130	
Birth of Eber to birth of Peleg	2767 to 2633	134	
The Confusion of Tongues	B.C. 2633		
Flood to Babel			412
Birth of Peleg to birth of Reu	2633 to 2503	130	
Birth of Reu to birth of Serug	2503 to 2373	130	
Birth of Serug to birth of Nahor	2373 to 2241	132	
The death of Eber, father of Hebrews	2303		
Birth of Nahor to birth of Terah	2241 to 2112	129	
Babel to Terah			521
Birth of Terah to birth of Abraham	2112 to 1982	130	
Birth of Abraham to the Promise	1982 to 1907	75	
SPAN No. 1			205
The Promise to birth of Isaac	1907 to 1882	25	
Birth of Isaac to birth of Jacob	1882 to 1822	60	
Birth of Jacob to birth of Joseph	1822 to 1731	91	
Birth of Joseph to descent into Egypt	1731 to 1692	39	
Arrival in Egypt to death of Joseph	1692 to 1621	71	
Years of Oppression in Egypt	1621 to 1477	144	
SPAN No. 2			430
			3824

	B.C.	Years.	Totals.
The birth of Aaron	1561		3824
The birth of Moses	1557		
Moses fled from Egypt	1517		
The birth of Caleb	1516		
THE EXODUS FROM EGYPT	1477		
People rebelled; death sentences	1475		
The death of Aaron	1438		
The death of Moses	1437		
Israel in the Wilderness	1477 to 1437	40	
Israel crossed the Jordan	1437		
The land divided	1431		
The rule of Joshua	1437 to 1391	46	
The Elders and "No king"	1391 to 1371	20	
Servitude in Mesopotamia	1371 to 1363	8	
Othniel 1st Judge	1363 to 1359	4	
Servitude to Moabites	1359 to 1341	18	
Ehud 2nd Judge	1341 to 1334	7	
Shamgar 3rd Judge	1334 to 1333	1	
Servitude to Canaanites	1333 to 1313	20	
Deborah 4th Judge	1313 to 1309	4	
Servitude to Midianites	1309 to 1302	7	
Gideon 5th Judge	1302 to 1298	4	
Abimelech 6th Judge	1298 to 1295	3	
Tola 7th Judge	1295 to 1272	23	
Jair 8th Judge	1272 to 1250	22	
Servitude to Ammonites	1250 to 1231	19	
Jephthah 9th Judge	1231 to 1225	6	
Ibzan 10th Judge	1225 to 1218	7	
Elon 11th Judge	1218 to 1208	10	
Abdon 12th Judge	1208 to 1200	8	
{ Servitude to Philistines }	1200 to 1180	20	
{ Samson 13th Judge }	1180 to 1160	20	
Eli 14th Judge	1160 to 1120	40	
History of Boaz and RUTH	about 1140		
Samuel 15th Judge	1120 to 1081	39	
Saul 1st King	1081 to 1041	40	
Sabbatic periods neglected, II Chron., 36, 21.	1080 to 590		
David, 7 years in Hebron, 33 in Jerusalem.	1041 to 1001	40	
Temple begun, 4th year of Solomon	1001 to 997	4	
SPAN No. 3			480
Solomon (4 + 36 = 40 yrs.)	997 to 961	36	
Kingdom divided	961		
			4304

JUDAH.	ISRAEL.	B.C.	Years.	Totals.
Rehoboam . . . .	. . . . .	961 to 943	36	4304
	Jeroboam I	961 to 939	18	
Abijah . . . . .	. . . . .	943 to 941	2	
Asa . . . . .	. . . . .	941 to 899	42	
	Nadab	939 to 938		
	Baasha	938 to 915		
	Elah [Zimri = 7 days]	915 to 914		
	Tibni and Omri . . .	914 to 909		
	Omri, alone	909 to 903		
	Ahab	903 to 882		
Jehoshaphat . . .	. . . . .	899 to 876	23	
[died B.C. 875]	Ahaziah [died B.C. 876]	882 to 881		
	Joram	881 to 869		
Jehoram . . . . .	. . . . .	876 to 870	6	
Ahaziah . . . . .	. . . . .	870 to 869	1	
	Jehu	869 to 840		
Queen Athaliah . .	. . . . .	869 to 863	6	
Joash . . . . .	. . . . .	863 to 824	39	
	Jehoahaz	840 to 826		
	Jehoash	826 to 810		
Amaziah [died B.C. 795]	. . . . .	824 to 810	14	
Uzziah [died B.C. 743]	. . . . .	810 to 757	53	
	Jeroboam II	810 to 772		
	Zachariah and Shallum	772 to 771		
	Menahem	771 to 761		
	Pekahiah	761 to 759		
	Pekah	759 to 730		
Jotham . . . . .	. . . . .	757 to 742	15	
Ahaz . . . . .	. . . . .	742 to 727	15	
	Hoshea	730 to 721		
	Israel carried to Assyria	721		
Hezekiah . . . . .	. . . . .	727 to 698	29	
Manasseh . . . . .	. . . . .	698 to 642	56	
Amon . . . . .	. . . . .	642 to 640	2	
Josiah . . . . .	. . . . .	640 to 609	31	
Jehoahaz [see Jehoiachin]	. . . . .	609 to 608	1	
Jehoiakim . . . . .	. . . . .	608 to 597	11	
Daniel and Princes taken to Babylon	. . . . .	606		
Babylonian captivity . . . . .	. . . . .	606 to 536		
Jehoiachin [counted with Jehoahaz]	. . . . .	597		
Zedekiah's reign . . . . .	. . . . .	597 to 586	11	
SPAN No. 4				411
				4715

	B.C.	Years.	Totals.
Israel rejected (Ezek. xx. 3)	590		4715
Divine indignation (Zech. i, 12)	590 to 520		
Temple burnt by Nebuchadnezzar	586		
No Temple Service	585 to 515	70	
Death of Nebuchadnezzar	562		
Cyrus made King of Persia	558		
Belshazzar	541 to 538		
Cyrus took Babylon	538		
Darius the Mede	538 to 536		
Jews liberated by Cyrus	536		
Darius Hystaspes	521 to 485		
Zerubbabel's Temple begun	520		
Probation, followed by Indignation	520 to 450		
Zerubbabel's Temple finished	515		
Zerubbabel's to Nehemiah's Temple	515 to 445	70	
Xerxes king of Persia	485 to 465		
Esther, queen of Persia	479 to 471		
Artaxerxes king of Persia	465 to 425		
{ Exodus of Jews from Persia, before Passover	458		
{ "SEVENTY WEEKS" of Daniel = 490 years			
{ Passover B.C. 458 to Passover A.D. 33 = 490			
Temple restored by Nehemiah	445		
From Temple to death of Artaxerxes	445 to 425	20	
Nehemiah ruled as Governor	445 to 433		
Last date given in Old Testament Neh. xiii. 6	433		
History foretold by Daniel xi. chap.	425 to 163	262	
Persia conquered at Cunaxa	401		
Persia conquered by Alexander	331		
ERA OF SELEUCIDAE COMMENCED.			
{ By Greek standard, October 1st B.C.	312		
{ By Babylonian standard, March B.C.	311		
{ By Josephus' standard, October 1st B.C.	312		
{ By I and II Maccabees' October 1st B.C.	312		
Defeat of the Carthaginians	202		
{ Temple despoiled, Nov. 27th	168		
{ Asmonean Dynasty	163 to 37		
{ "Feast of Lights" Nov. 25th	165		
Judas Maccabeus, high priest	163 to 160	3	
No Asmonean high priest (Alcimus)	160 to 153	7	
Jonathan Maccabeus, high priest	153 to 143	10	
Simon, Captain	145 to 143		
Simon, high priest	143 to 135	8	
		450	4715

	B.C.	Years.	Totals.
INDEPENDENCE DAY, MAY 4th	141	450	4715
John Hyrcanus, high priest	135 to 104	31	
Judas Aristobulus, king	104 to 103	1	
Alexander Janneus, king	103 to 76	27	
Queen Alexandra	76 to 67	9	
Birth of Herod the Great	71		
Hyrcanus II and Aristobulus	67 to 63	4	
Jerusalem taken by Pompey, May 24th . .	63		
Hyrcanus II	63 to 40	23	
Herod made Governor	54		
Antigonos	40 to 37	3	
Herod made King	40		
Herod captured Jerusalem	37		
Herod reigned	37 to 1	36	
Battle of Actium, Sept. 3rd	31		
First year of famine	24		
The Sanctuary dedicated	18		
Birth of king Agrippa	10		
Alexander and Aristobulus slain	4		
Christ born in Bethlehem	2		
Death of Herod	1		
To Christian Era		1	
Zedekiah to A.D. 1			585
Total number of years			5300

From this total of years it is evident that the history of our race, according to the Hebrew system of chronology, began with the year B.C. 5300.

NOTE.—The years B.C. 643 and B.C. 609 stand for the following fractional amounts:—

II Sam.	5, 5—David	6 mos.	0 days.
I Kin.	16, 15—Zimri	0 "	7 "
II Kin.	15, 8—Zachariah	6 "	0 "
"	15, 13—Shallum	1 "	0 "
"	23, 31—Jehoahaz	3 "	0 "
II Chron.	36, 9—Jehoiachin	3 "	10 "

Total 19 mos. 17 days.

ISRAEL AND CHRONOLOGY.

ON THE ROAD TO CANAAN.

ONE is apt to think of Israel as spending 40 years on the road to Canaan and lose sight of the fact, that 39 of those years were spent in camp, while only one year was consumed in covering their entire journey of 1100 miles between Rameses and the river Jordan. The Bible record is complete as to the route followed, but the history of their journey is scattered through half a dozen different books, the record changing back and forth from one place to another nearly 100 times. We have assembled this data and illustrated the route by an itinerary map. In order to bring out the names of places with greater clearness we have omitted the mountain ranges and gorges, but in plotting the line of march both their location and the gradients overcome have been carefully taken into the account, hence the course shown is topographically correct.

Israel's journey may be divided into three sections, viz:—Rameses to Sinai, thence to Kadesh, and finally to the crossing of the Jordan. They tarried 11 months at Sinai and 38 years at Kadesh. Before reaching Kadesh they crossed the line which later on became the southern boundary of Canaan. They were therefore truly within the Land of Promise by July B.C. 1476. They were then commanded to take immediate possession, but their faith failed and so it remained for the following generation to enter upon that grand inheritance.

We find that in Bible geography as in Bible chronology, a golden thread of logical sequence binds all together and proclaims a Divine origin.

The children of Israel left Rameses on the 19th of April B.C. 1477 under the leadership of Moses and after a journey of six weeks encamped at Mt. Sinai where they remained 11 months and received from God a civil code and a complete form of religious worship. The change in altitude, from the sea-level brick yards of Egypt to land 5000 ft. above the sea, was simply ideal from the hygienic point of view and fitted to work a complete change in bodily conditions. Their next objective point was the Wilderness around Kadesh which at that time was counted a journey of 11 days. However they spent 2 months on the road being detained at Kibroth-hattaavah also at Hazeroth. Before reaching the neighborhood of Kadesh they crossed the line which later on became the southern boundary line of Canaan and therefore were truly within the Land of Promise by July B.C. 1476. Having advanced almost to Hormah they received a command to take immediate possession of the entire country and if they had shown the same faith they previously displayed at the Red Sea, they would then have marched forward and accomplished a series of most dazzling victories. But their faith failed. Worse still, rank rebellion lifted its head, the people rejected God and appointed a Captain of their own choosing, saying:—"Were it not better for us to return into Egypt?"—Such treason could not go unpunished. God told them:—"Tomorrow turn you, and get you into the Wilderness by the Way of the Red Sea." The next morning a portion of the host becoming presumptuous, advanced beyond Hormah, and in direct opposition to the warning of Moses and the command of God, climbed to the hill top where they were defeated by the Amalekites and were chased even to Hormah itself. Meantime the rest of the host under Moses made a detour into the valley or gorge of the Arabah, following the Hebron and Petra road, called in those days "the Way of the Red Sea," and so worked their way back to Kadesh, which place they reached in the month of March B.C. 1475. The penalty for rebellion was God's refusal to use any of those soldiers, except

Joshua and Caleb, in his great work of conquering the land of Canaan.—In the next 38 years the original host passed away and other thousands came on the field. These years were spent near the city of Kadesh in the Wilderness of Zin, over which the people may be said to have roamed rather than wandered. To wander, implies moving without any settled purpose, but to roam conveys the idea of returning to a given starting point. Two causes combined to keep them in the neighborhood of Kadesh, viz: the pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, also the daily downpour of manna. Wonderful as the miracles wrought in the presence of Pharaoh appear in our eyes, they do not approach the miracle of the manna, that daily food on which many thousands of people subsisted. In studying the journeyings of Israel it is important to keep in mind the centralizing effect of food given in one locality. The people might roam for miles around a given point but they always had the fixed purpose of returning within a short time to satisfy the demands of hunger. We read of Israel going to Kadesh, of their abiding in Kadesh and of their final departure from Kadesh, but no journeyings are mentioned while they were serving their 38 years' sentence.

The journey of the Israelites is associated with a chapter in tribal history, that throws light on their stay at Kadesh. It is a curious fact that they were able to encamp near that city for so long a time and yet they met with no opposition. Now the 31 principal cities of Canaan each had its own king, who at a later day was conquered by Joshua. Among these was the king of Kadesh-in-Galilee but nothing is said about a king of Kadesh-barnea, nor was the allegiance of its inhabitants claimed either by the Edomites, the Canaanites, or by the Amalekites. That the Kenites dwelt in Kadesh we think is shown by the fact, that when Israel left Kadesh, the Kenites went with them to Jericho (probably fearful of consequences had they remained) and afterward they followed Judah and Simeon when the latter tribes went to conquer the country allotted to them. This terri-

tory included Kadesh-barnea and near that city the Kenites again settled. The Kenites were beloved by Israel for their hospitality and other sterling qualities, also because they counted among their number Jethro, Hobab, and Zipporah; the father-in-law, the brother-in-law and the wife of Moses. That the attachment was lasting is shown by the fact that 400 years later, King Saul told the Kenites:—"Go, depart, get you down from among the Amalekites lest I destroy you with them: for YE SHOWED KINDNESS TO ALL the children of Israel when they came up out of Egypt." Again in David's time we read of "the cities of the Kenites" and the context shows that they were still held in affectionate regard throughout the land of Israel. Even then, their influence did not cease, because after another 500 years the sterling qualities of Rechab the Kenite were perpetuated in the orderly lives of the Rechabites which brought forth the promise, "thus saith the Lord of hosts, the God of Israel: Jonadab, the son of Rechab shall not want a man to stand before me forever."

Surely in view of such a record, also in view of the fact that in God's original promise made to Abraham the *first* lands mentioned were those of the *Kenites*, it is not hard to decide that Kadesh-barnea belonged to the Kenites, that Jethro was their priest-ruler and that his son Hobab found "Mine own land and my kindred" in the city of Kadesh. Israel therefore was among friends at Kadesh and of course at peace.

For a clear understanding of the Scripture narrative we must remember that it contains many duplicate names, as for instance:—

Paran	Zin
Sinai	Horeb
Taberah	Kibroth-hattaavah
Etham	Shur
Kadesh	Kadesh-barnea
Hormah	Zephath
Debir	Kirjath-sepher
Hebron	Kirjath-arba
Mt. Hermon	Shenir and Sirion

This duplication of words generally has a geographical origin. For example, those who live south of a Wilderness call it by the name of a town in their own neighborhood, witness:—Paran, while others living north of identically the same Wilderness call it after their most important town, viz:—ZIN. So too with mountains, we encounter the same peculiarity, for instance some called Mt. Hermon by the name of Mt. Shenir while others spoke of it as Mt. Sirion. But this should not cause surprise for in our own country the people of Tacoma speak of their majestic peak as Mt. Tacoma, while the residents of Seattle insist on calling the same mountain Mt. Ranier.

Having now followed Israel to Kadesh, and noted the effect of time on their army we come to the final stage wherein they journeyed from Kadesh to the river Jordan. Those who reached Kadesh at 19 years of age were now 56 years old. No men exceeded this age, excepting Joshua and Caleb who were respectively 69 and 78 years old. With such a force the nation was in splendid fighting trim. No special sympathy need be expended on account of their long stay in Kadesh, for when we contrast, the perfect freedom of the people to engage in the ordinary pursuits of every day life and how they received their daily bread from God, with their former condition wherein the Egyptians “made their lives bitter with hard bondage in mortar and in bricks and in all manner of service in the field” under the rays of a torrid sun, they certainly had great cause for thankfulness. Besides, their long stay in the desert probably exerted that fascinating influence over their minds, which is so common among those who have lived a long time in the arid regions of California and Arizona. Curiously enough, when such persons have occasion to visit what we would call more favored parts of the country, they are unhappy amid their new surroundings and long to get back to their former haunts.

Before leaving Kadesh, Moses sent to the king of Edom and asked permission to follow the highway across his kingdom, thus hoping to reach the Damascus road by a short cut-off and save the people a weary journey around the mountain range

called Seir. The king however, not only refused to grant the request but guarded his border with an armed force. Then, "the whole congregation journeyed from Kadesh and came to Mt. Hor." The real Mt. Hor, now called Mt. Madurah, is located southwest of the Dead Sea at the west end of the Fikreh Valley not far from Hormah. It is a lone peak, like Mt. Tabor rising about 1000 feet above the adjoining plain, and located wholly within the land of Canaan. The traditional site of the tomb of Aaron on Mt. Hor near Petra in the land of Edom does not satisfy conditions stated, Num. 20, 27, 28. Its summit—6000 ft. above the plain—was *out of sight* and not "in sight of all the congregation." If the ceremony had taken place there, it would have required field glasses to see it.

On reaching Mt. Madurah, Moses was instructed to take Aaron and Eleazar to the top of the mountain and transfer the high priestly robes from Aaron to his son. This was done in the sight of all Israel. Aaron then died on that 20th day of July B.C. 1438 and was buried on the top of the mountain. The people mourned him for 30 days and then pushed onward toward Hormah, where they defeated the Canaanites who came from Arad, and destroyed their cities. Then "they journeyed southward from Mt. Madurah by the Way of the Red Sea to compass land of Edom." This brought them a second time to Ezion-gaber, where "they turned" and travelled northward "by the way of the wilderness of Moab." On the road, they once more rebelled and fiery serpents were sent among them from the effect of whose poison there was no escape except by an act of faith. In obedience to God's command Moses made a brass casting in imitation of a serpent and mounted it on a pole so that all could see it. We learn (II Kings 18, 4.) that the people religiously preserved said casting for more than 700 years, but that it was finally broken up by king Hezekiah.

Their course now lay along the Damascus road, first running east of the country of Moab and then west of the country of Ammon until at last they reached the brooks of Arnon, which they crossed and followed until they came to Jahaz.

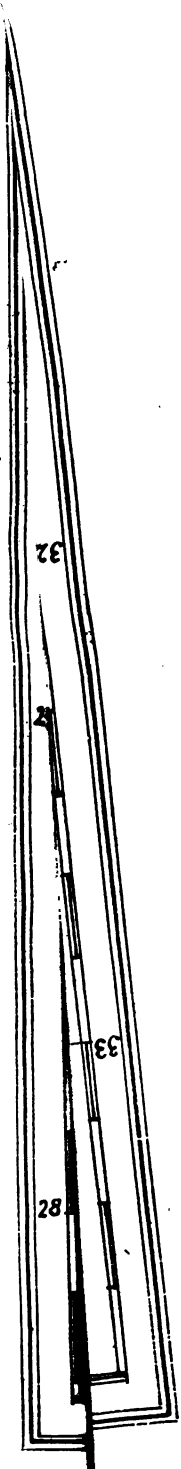
The next few months were remarkable for successful encounters both in Gilead and Bashan with the Amorites which led them as far as Mt. Hermon the extreme northern limit of their possessions, a point that the spies had visited some 38 years before. They then fought their way southward along the sea of Galilee through Mahanaim to the Plains of Moab, near the Dead Sea and opposite to Jericho. It was now the Winter of B.C. 1438-7, and enervated by the tropical climate which characterizes the region of the Dead Sea many succumbed to the wiles of the Midianites and were carried off in the plague. War followed in which the Midianites were defeated and Balaam the secret enemy of Israel was slain. Thus ended the conquest of all their territory east of the river Jordan.

Moses delivered his valedictory address on the 12th day of January B.C. 1437, finished writing the Book of the Law and died in the month of February.

Israel mourned for him during the next 30 days.

Joshua then took supreme command and led the children of Israel across the Jordan on the 21st day of March B.C. 1437. They at once took possession of Gilgal where they celebrated the Passover on the 26th of March. Thus in 40 years from the time they left Rameses they entered Canaan from its eastern border and took such rapid possession that in 6 years' time they were able to divide the land among their twelve tribes.

Some of the Bible records are so exact that we have been able not only to fix upon the month, but also to give the day of the month. This would not have been possible if Jewish chronology had rested on any one of the Eras of the ancient world. All their feasts however rested on an astronomical basis and found their recurrence in the phases of the Moon. Consequently Jewish dates can be given with great precision.



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ISRAEL'S ITINERARY.

REFERENCES	NAMES OF PLACES	DATES OF ARRIVAL	MILES
Exodus 12, 37	Left Rameses—"ZOAN."	B.C. 1477, April 19th	
Num. 33, 5	Arrival at Succoth	" April	30
Exod. 15, 22	Etham, or Shur	" "	
" 14, 9	Pi-hahiroth	" "	42
" " 15	Crossed the Red Sea	" probably May	
" 15, 22	Wilderness of Shur	" "	
" " 23	Marah	" "	47
" " 27	Elim	" "	
Num. 33, 10	"By the Red Sea"	" "	28
Exod. 16, 1	Wilderness of Sin	" May 19th	
Num. 33, 12	Dophkak . . . camped	" May	
" " 13	Alush	" "	
Exod. 17, 1	Rephidim	" "	
" 19, 2	Desert of Sinai	" "	
" " 1	Arrived at Mt. Sinai	" June 3rd	82
Num. 10, 11	Left " "	B.C. 1476, May 12th	
" 11, 3	{ Taberah . . . camped	" " 15th	
" " 34	{ Kibroth-hattaavah	" month of June	
" " 35	Hazereth	" probably June	
" 12, 16	Wilderness of Paran	" "	
" 33, 18	Rithmah . . . camped	" "	
" " 19	Rimmon-parez	" "	
" " 20	Libnah	" "	
" " 21	Rissah	" "	
" " 22	Kehelathah	" "	
" " 23	Mt. Shapher	" "	
" " 24	Haradah	" "	
" " 25	Makhaloth	" "	
" " 26	Jahath . . . camped	" probably July	
" " 27	Tarah	" "	
" " 28	Mithcah	" "	
" " 29	Hashmonah	" "	
" " 30	Moseroth . . . camped	" "	

Total, 229

REFERENCES	NAMES OF PLACES	DATES OF ARRIVAL	MILES
			229
Num. 33, 31	Bene-jaakan	B.C. 1476, probably July	
" " 32	Hor-hagidgad	" "	
" " 33	Jotbathah	" "	
" " 34	Ebronah camped	" "	
" " 35	Ezion-gaber "	" "	116
Judges 11, 16	The Red Sea to Kadesh	" "	97
Num. 13, 20	Wilderness of Paran, or	B.C. 1476, month of July	86
" " 21	Zin		
" 20, 1, 22	"People abode in	" 1475, March 12th	
Joshua 24, 7	Kadesh"		
Deu. 1, 46	[Ayn Qadees.]		
" 2, 1, 14	Left Kadesh after 38 yrs.	B.C. 1438, month of July	
" 10, 6	Beeroth	" " "	
Num. 33, 37	Mosera, facing Mt. Hor*	" July 20th	
Deu. 10, 7	Gudgodah	" August 20th	
" " 7	Jotbath	" probably Aug.	
Judges 1, 17	Hormah or Zephath	" "	40
Num. 21, 3			
Deu. 2, 8	Plain, or Way of the	" probably Sept.	102
	Arabah		
" " 8	Wilderness of Moab	" "	
Num. 33, 41	Zalmonah	" "	56
" " 42	Punon	" "	
" 21, 10	Oboth	" "	
" " 11	Ije-abarim	" "	
Deu. 1, 1	Tophel	" "	
Num. 21, 12	Valley of Zared	" "	
Deu. 2, 26	Wilderness of Kedemoth	" "	87
Num. 21, 14	Brooks of Arnon	" "	
" " 16	Beer	" "	
" " 18	Mattanah	" "	
" " 19	Nahaliel	" "	
" " 19	Bamoth	" "	
Deu. 2, 32	Jahaz	" "	
" 4, 43	Bezer—city of refuge	" "	
Joshua 13, 9	Areor	" "	27

*Jebel Madurah.

Total, 840

REFERENCES	NAMES OF PLACES	DATES OF ARRIVAL	MILES
Joshua 13, 17	Dibon	B.C. 1438, probably Sept.	840
Num. 32, 3	Ataroth	" "	
" 33, 46	Almon-diblathaim	" "	
Josh. 13, 9	Medeba	" "	
" " 17	Baal-meon	" "	
Num. 33, 47	Mts. of Abarim, Nebo	" "	
" 21, 25	Heshbon	" probably Oct.	25
" 32, 37	Elealah	" "	
" 21, 32	Jaazer	" "	
" 32, 35	Jogbehah	" "	
" 21, 33	Edrei	" "	68
Josh. 13, 31	Ashtaroth	" "	
Deu. 4, 43	Golan—city of refuge	" "	
" 3, 4	60 cities of Bashan	" "	
" 3, 8, 9	" "	" "	
" 4, 48	Mt. Hermon	" "	
Num. 32, 42	Kenath	" "	
Deu. 3, 10	Salchah	" "	102
Josh. 13, 26	Mahanaim	" probably Nov.	56
Deu. 3, 16	River Jabbok	" "	24
Josh. 13, 27	Succoth and Zaphon	" "	
Deu. 4, 43	Ramoth-gilead—city of	" "	11
1 Kin. 22, 3	refuge	" "	
Josh. 13, 26	Betonim	" "	
Num. 32, 36	Beth-nimrah	" "	
Josh. 13, 27	Beth-aram	" "	
Num. 33, 49	Beth-jeshimoth	" "	
" " 50	Plains of Moab	" "	
" 25, 1	Shittim	" Winter	
Deu. 4, 46	Beth-peor	" "	
Josh. 3, 14	Crossed the Jordan	B.C. 1437, March 21st	24
" 4, 19	Gilgal taken	" "	

Total, 1150

EXTRACT FROM AN ARTICLE BY REV. FRANKLIN E. HOSKINS

[For 26 years Missionary to Syria]

*National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C.,
December, 1909*

"It has just been the great privilege of the writer, in company with Dr. John F. Goucher, of the Women's College, Baltimore, and Mr. S. Earl Taylor, of New York, to follow the route of the Children of Israel from Egypt through the Sinaitic Peninsula, Mount Seir, Edom and Moab, Ammon and the Jabbok to the Jordan and Jericho. It was a journey of about 1000 miles on camels and horses, and occupied about 40 days. We camped literally within the Old Testament, pitching our tents 32 times between the Nile and the Jordan. Mr. W. S. Auchincloss, C. E., in his little booklet 'To Canaan in One Year,' has made a scholarly and valuable contribution to the problem of the Exodus in assembling and harmonizing all the Bible references and illustrating the route by an itinerary map. Out of about 80 places named, on or near the route as plotted by Mr. Auchincloss, at least 40 are known and identified with all certainty; 10 more tentatively located; another 10 have been conjectured, leaving only 15 or 20 of minor importance that are practically lost. Ancient names often itinerate with the changing currents of human life about a certain locality, so that many of the names now uncertain will be picked up clinging to natural features or obscure ruins. A number of the camping places of the Children of Israel were named from events occurring within the camp and may have left no trace in the Wilderness.

"Mr. Auchincloss' map and accompanying letter-press was one of the most valuable books of reference that we carried with us into the Wilderness."

ASSYRIA AND CHRONOLOGY.

TESTIMONY OF THE MONUMENTS.

The question naturally arises, how do these dates given in Bible Chronology compare with the latest results of archaeological research? — We answer, the earliest inscriptions go back to the year B.C. 5000—see *First of Empires*, by Boscawen. B.C. 5000

Dr. Flinders Petrie locates 1st dynasty of Egypt B.C. 4777
In Chinese chronology the “highest antiquity” was the year B.C. 2852

Prof. Robert W. Rogers, the noted American authority on Assyriology, has discovered that the 2nd dynasty of Babylon forms no part of a continuous record, consequently the events of the 3rd dynasty follow immediately after those of the first. As a sequence, he has found that the great law-giver, Hammurabi, the Amraphel of Gen. xiv, was a contemporary of the patriarch Abraham; and estimates that Abraham’s call came in B.C. 1915.

By Bible Chronology we find that the Call was made and the promise given to Abraham in the year B.C. 1907. B.C. 1907

Prof. Albert T. Clay, in his recent work *Light on the Old Testament from Babel*, gives reasons for believing that Thothmes III was the Pharaoh of the Oppression and his successor, Amenophis II, the Pharaoh of the Exodus. His calculations have led him to believe that Amenophis II began to reign in B.C. 1449, while other authorities place the coronation at an earlier date, viz.—B.C. 1550.

Bible Chronology states that the Exodus took place B.C. 1477. B.C. 1477
It also states that Saul was made king in the year B.C. 1081; B.C. 1081
that the kingdom was divided by the rebellion of Jeroboam I in the year B.C. 961, and that the Temple was despoiled by B.C. 961
Shishak in 956. The year 911 was the initial year of the B.C. 956

B.C. 911 Assyrian Eponym Tablets, an exceeding valuable collection of chronological material that spans a period of 200 years.

B.C. 915 A revolution occurred in the year 915 which terminated the dynasty of Jeroboam and placed Omri on the throne of Israel. This man was a remarkable military genius, whom the Assyrians justly regarded as the founder of an empire. He attained

by "his might that he shewed" the position of Captain of the host of Israel, and when he became king, "bought the hill of Samaria of Shemer for 2 talents of silver and built on the hill, and called the name of the city Samaria."—1 Kin. 16, 27, 24.

Tirzah then ceased to be the capital, and for nearly 200 years Samaria was the seat of royalty. So forceful was Omri that Assyrian inscriptions during 180 years continued to call the land of Israel—Beth Omri—or "land of Omri." His victories find mention in the Moabite Stone, in which Mesha, king of Moab, boasts of his successful campaigns. As this inscription contains also an interesting chronological note, I quote the first nine lines here, in the translation of Professor Robert W. Rogers, Author of "History of Babylonia and Assyria." The whole inscription contains 34 lines.

"I am Mesha son of Chemosh . . . king of Moab, the Dibonite. My father was king over Moab 30 years, and I became king after my father. And I made this high place for Chemosh in Karchoh, in [gratitude for] deliverance, because he saved me from all the . . . and because he made me see my desire upon all them that hated me."

"Omri was king over Israel and he afflicted Moab many days, because Chemosh was angry with his land. And his son [Ahab] succeeded him; and he too said, 'I will afflict Moab.' In my days he said . . . and I saw my desire upon him and upon his house and Israel perished forever."

"And Omri took possession of the land of Medeba; and he dwelt in it, his days and half his sons days, 40 years; but Chemosh restored it in my days."

We learn from this that Ahab not only held what his father captured with a firm grip, but that he was feared by the Moabites; and not until Jehu slew Ahab's son Joram, and thus put an end to the dynasty of Omri, was Mesha able to recapture

their lost territory. The dynasty of Omri lasted 40 years exactly, as stated by the inscription.

Omri, the founder, reigned alone	6 years
Ahab, his valiant son, reigned	21 "
Ahaziah reigned by himself	1 "
Ahaziah was crippled and his son became regent	6 "
Joram afterwards was king for	6 "
Total	<u>40 years</u>

The army of Israel had so much better opportunities for military training during the long reign of Ahab, than they had during the short reign of Omri, that we are not surprised to find the country called the "Land of Omri" and the troops the "Men of Ahab." Certainly, this was the custom in Assyria, for the inscription on the obelisk of the victorious Shalmaneser II speaks of "10,000 Men of Ahab the Israelite," who joined the Hamath Confederacy at the battle of Karkar, in B.C. 854, where 20,000 were left dead on the field. Since that expedition pushed on as far as the river Orontes and turned back at a point nearly 200 miles north of Samaria, it is evident that Shalmaneser had very meagre opportunities for acquainting himself with the history of the kings of Israel. In fact, he does not pretend to have met Ahab personally, but simply a detachment of troops whom rumor said were "Men of Ahab." This shows the truthfulness of his narrative, for to have met Ahab would have been an impossibility, since Ahab, the contemporary of Shalmaneser's father, had died several years before.

B.C. 854

There is still another record which shows how ignorant Shalmaneser was regarding the kings of Israel. During a later expedition, undertaken 12 years after the battle of Karkar, Shalmaneser went close to Samaria and exacted a tribute of silver, gold, and lead, which he received direct from Jehu. After this experience there certainly was no excuse for a mistake, and yet, with every opportunity to learn that Jehu was in no way related to Omri, but on the contrary had proved himself the deadly enemy of the House of Omri, Shalmaneser innocently

declares that the tribute he received was paid by "Jehu the son of Omri." Since Shalmaneser's inscriptions were engraved in the interest of Assyrian history and not for that of Israel, we consider it very remarkable that what they do give of the latter accords so well with the Bible narrative. We learn therefore from Bible Chronology that the 6th year of Shalmaneser II was the 15th year of Jehu and that the 18th year of Shalmaneser was the 27th year of Jehu's reign.

B.C. 806 Both the Old and the New Testament bear witness to the fact that the City of Nineveh repented as a result of preaching by the Prophet Jonah during the reign of Jeroboam II.

The Monuments show that a great religious movement took place in those days, which resulted in a change from the worship of many gods to only one god whom they called Nebo. Prof. Winckler, of Berlin, quotes in part from an inscription, not an anonymous carving, but one signed by a certain officer of the crown, in which the "essential" truth was:—

"Put thy trust in Nebo; trust not in another god."

Said dignitary held office in B.C. 798, and one of his official seals has recently been discovered. Prof. Winckler declares that this Reformation was as decided as that of Luther, and happened in the reign of Adad-nirari III (1st to 27th year of Jeroboam II). This king rescued Israel from Syria in B.C. 806 and 805. See II Kin. 13, 5. All of which agrees with the Bible record.

B.C. 786 The question is sometimes asked, when did "the Earthquake in the days of Uzziah, king of Judah," take place? — Bible Chronology regards that phenomena as having been an expression of Divine displeasure, very much like "the thunder and rain" in wheat harvest, when Saul was made king; in fact, a premonition of approaching calamity, which finally culminated in the captivity of Israel. As such, its true location is found in the year B.C. 786, precisely 65 years prior to B.C. 721, when Sargon captured Samaria and carried away thousands to the land of the Medes. Isaiah 7, 8.

Menahem, the usurper, occupied the throne of Israel from B.C. 771 to 761. Fearing an uprising of the people he sought the aid of and paid tribute to Ashur-dan III, king of Assyria. This king made several predatory expeditions into the land of Canaan and made its inhabitants tributary to his kingdom. In his treaties or negotiations he was represented by a military chieftain named Pula or Pul (II Kin. 15, 19—I Chron. 5, 26), whom the Bible by anticipation calls King of Assyria. This same Pul finally ascended the throne in B.C. 745 and reigned 18 years. His conquest of Babylon in 731 added another crown to his royal honors. In Assyria he was known by the name of Tiglath-pileser, but in Babylon he retained his original title of Pul,—in Persian Por,—in Greek Poros. The Canon of Ptolemy tells us that Poros and Chinzeros jointly occupied the throne of Babylon for 5 years—731 to 726. Prof. Schrader and Dr. T. G. Pinches have fully demonstrated that Pul and Tiglath-pileser were one and the same person.

Several notable years now present themselves for record. The first Olympic game was celebrated in B.C. 776, the 34th year of Jeroboam II—from it, date the Greek olympiads.

The City of Rome was founded April 21st, B.C. 753, which year was the 6th of Pekah.

The era Nabonassar began with the year B.C. 747, the 12th year of Pekah. It forms the initial date of the Canon of Ptolemy.

Prof. A. H. Sayce, LL.D., of world-wide reputation, says that from the days of David to those of Jeroboam II (II Kin. 14, 28) the country of Hamath was allied to Judah, that it then became the ally of Israel, and finally was won back to Judah in the days of Uzziah; this caused Tiglath-pileser to exact tribute from Uzziah in B.C. 743. Bible Chronology tells us that 743 was the last year of Uzziah's life, also that he died in his 83rd year. For the last 14 years of his life, Uzziah was a leper and lived in a separate house. Meantime Jotham, his son, conducted the government on behalf of his father.

In 734, the 8th year of Ahaz, Tiglath-pileser marched again

into Syria and made Ahaz, king of Judah, his vassal. In 732
 B.C. 732 Damascus was taken and Rezin, the king of Syria, slain
 (II Kin. 16, 9).

Tiglath-pileser has left an inscription which reads:—

“Pekah their king they killed, Hoshea as king over them I appointed.”

Bible Chronology shows that Pekah was slain in B.C. 730, and as
 B.C. 727 Tiglath-pileser died in 727 there is no inconsistency as to dates.

B.C. 722 At the close of B.C. 722 Samaria was taken, and early in 721
 B.C. 721 Israel was carried captive to Assyria and lodged in Halah, by
 the river Habor, and in the cities of the Medes. Sargon
 describes his victory, according to Prof. Clay, in the following
 words:—

“Samerina (Samaria) I besieged I captured. 27,290 people dwelling
 in it I carried away. 50 chariots I collected from them and the rest (of
 the people) I allowed to retain their possessions. My commander-in-chief
 I placed over them. I settled there the men of the countries conquered
 (by my hand).”

The Bible record, with varied details, covers exactly the
 same ground where it says:—

“And the king of Assyria brought men from Babylon, and from Cuthah,
 and from Ava, and from Hamath, and from Sepharvaim, and placed them
 in the cities of Samaria instead of the children of Israel; and they possessed
 Samaria, and dwelt in the cities thereof.” — II Kin. 17, 24.

B.C. 701 There is a curious stumbling-block in the life of king Hezekiah,
 whose reign began in B.C. 727, that has tripped many a reader.
 We refer to the statement made II Kin. 18, 13, Isa. 36, 1,

“Now in the 14th year of king Hezekiah did Sennacherib, King of
 Assyria, come up against all the fenced cities of Judah and took them.”

Hezekiah had what is known in the United States as a Second
 Term of office. After a reign covering 14 years, in which
 Hezekiah:

“Wrought that which was good and right and truth before the Lord his
 God.”

Hezekiah was told by the prophet Isaiah:

"Thus saith the Lord, set thine house in order; for thou shalt die and not live."

God mercifully spared his life and in B.C. 714 gave him a new lease, with 15 years to run. However, after his recovery:—

"Hezekiah rendered not again according to the benefit done unto him; for his heart was lifted up; therefore there was wrath upon him, and upon Judah and Jerusalem."

Reading the history of his life with care it will be observed that as the sacred writer glanced backward over the past, he applied the word "*these*" to years near at hand, viz.—the Second Term of Hezekiah's reign, and "*those*" to the distant years, viz.—the First Term of Hezekiah's reign. Thus in II Kin. 20, 1—II Chron. 32, 24—Isaiah 38, 1—

we read concerning the First Term:—

"In *those* days was Hezekiah sick unto death."

While concerning the Second Term we read:—

"After *these* things and the establishment thereof." II Chron. 32, 1.

However, he goes a step farther and states exactly what he meant by "*these*," saying:—

"Now in the 14th year of king Hezekiah did Sennacherib, King of Assyria, come up against all the fenced cities of Judah, and took them."

From which it appears that Sennacherib arrived in the Second Term of Hezekiah and about the year B.C. 700.

Let us now go to the monuments and see what happened about this time. They tell us that in B.C. 701, Sennacherib started an expedition, from far off Assyria, with the purpose of invading Palestine. Since spring was the time "when kings went out to battle," it would have taken him until July or August to reach the most southern point of his journey, provided he

was not delayed. He, however, laid siege to Tyre, conquered Sidon, Philistia, Edom, Ammon, and Moab before he made his approach to Jerusalem, so that evidently the year B.C. 701 was nearly spent before he met the signal defeat that awaited his coming and is recorded in the 19th chapter of II Kings. Thus we see that the records of the monuments agree admirably with the records of the Bible. Surely the stumbling-block has been removed, for a case of more perfect harmony could scarcely be imagined.

BIBLE AND JULIAN DATES.

MISCELLANEOUS DATES.

The following dates have been worked out on the principles laid down in the "Idan Olamin" of Dr. Joseph L. Sossnitz. If the reader will transfer them to the margin of his Bible, each passage will acquire new interest. For example: "The 9th year, 10th month, and 10th day of the month"—conveys no special meaning to the modern mind, its equivalent, however, viz: December 18th, B.C. 589—is clear and to the point.

REFERENCE		DATE B.C.		
II Kin	25, 1	December	18	589
"	25, 3	June	18	586
"	25, 27	Nergal-sar-user		560
Ezra	3, 1	September		536
"	3, 8	May		535
"	6, 15	February	9	515
"	7, 9	March	9	458
"	7, 9	July	5	458
"	8, 15	March	17	458
"	8, 31	March	20	458
Nehemiah	1, 1	November		446
"	2, 1	March		445
"	2, 11	July	9	445
"	5, 14	March		433
"	6, 15	September	2	445
"	7, 73	September	7	445
"	8, 13	September	8	445
"	8, 18	September	15	445
"	9, 1	September	30	445
"	13, 6	March		433

REFERENCE		DATE B.C.	
Esther	1, 3	From	483 to 482
"	2, 16	December	479
"	3, 7	March	24 473
"	3, 7	to February	11 472
"	3, 12	March	24 472
"	3, 13	March	15 471
"	8, 9	June	1 472
"	8, 12	March	15 471
"	9, 1	March	15 471
"	9, 15	March	16 471
"	9, 18	March	17 471
Isaiah	6, 1	_____	743
"	7, 8	From	786 to 721
"	14, 28	_____	727
"	20, 1	_____	708
"	36, 1	From	701 to 700
"	38, 1	_____	714
"	39, 1	_____	713
Jeremiah	1, 2	_____	627
"	1, 3	July	586
"	24, 1	_____	597
"	25, 1	_____	605 to 604
"	25, 3	_____	627 to 604
"	26, 1	_____	609 to 608
"	28, 1	July	594
"	28, 17	September	594
"	29, 10	From	606 to 536
"	32, 1	_____	587
"	35, 1	_____	606
"	36, 1	_____	604
"	36, 9	_____	604
"	36, 22	November	604
"	39, 1	December	588
"	39, 2	June	18 586
"	41, 1	September	586
"	46, 2	Spring	604
"	49, 34	July	597

REFERENCE		DATE B.C.	
Jeremiah	51, 59	—	593
"	52, 4	December 18	589
"	52, 6	June 18	586
"	52, 12	July 18	586
"	52, 28	Spring	597
"	52, 29	Summer	587
"	52, 30	Summer	582
"	52, 31	Nergal-sar-user	560
Ezekiel	1, 1	June 21	592
"	8, 1	August 8	591
"	20, 1	August 1	590
"	24, 1	December 18	589
"	26, 1	March 21	586
"	29, 1	January 7	587
"	29, 17	March 16	570
"	30, 20	March 13	586
"	31, 1	May 11	586
"	32, 1	February 2	585
"	32, 17	February 17	585
"	33, 21	December 10	586
"	40, 1	March 9	572
Daniel	1, 1	—	606
"	2, 1	—	603
"	5, 1	—	538
"	7, 1	—	541
"	8, 1	—	538
"	9, 1	—	538
"	10, 1	—	536
"	10, 4	March 31 to April 21	
"	11, 1	—	538
Amos	1, 1	—	788
Haggai	1, 1	August 27	520
"	1, 15	September 19	520
"	2, 1	October 15	520
"	2, 10	December 17	520
Zechariah	1, 1	October 25	520
"	1, 7	February 14	519

REFERENCE		DATES	
Zechariah	7, 1	November 6 B.C.	518
"	14, 5	—	" 786
Matthew	2, 1	September	" 2
"	24, 20	Taken Sep. 3 A.D.	70
"	27, 1	April 3 A.D.	33
Luke	2, 42	Passover	" 11
"	3, 1	Spring	" 29
"	3, 23	Fall	" 29
"	24, 1	April 5	" 33
"	24, 50	May 15	" 33
John	2, 20	B.C. 18 to	" 29
Acts	2, 1	May 24	" 33
"	9, 2	—	" 40
"	9, 27	—	" 43
"	10, 9	June	" 39
"	12, 1	—	" 44
"	13, 20	350 years	
"	15, 1	Council	" 50
"	21, 17	—	" 58
"	28, 14	—	" 60
"	28, 30	—	" 62
II Cor.	12, 2	—	" 43
Galatians	1, 18	A.D. 40 to 43	
"	2, 9 Agreed to separate	"West" and "East"	54
Romans	15, 19 S. Paul in the West		54 to 67
I Peter	5, 13—1, 1, S. Peter in the East		54 to 62

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

Amou

NAMES, EVENTS AND DATES.

	PUBLIC SERVICE.
AARON—The first Highpriest of Israel	1477 to 1438
Parents. Amram and Jochebed. Born B.C.	
1561. Brother of Miriam and Moses.	
Before Pharaoh when	83 years old.
Exodus occurred when	84 years old.
Departure from Sinai when	85 years old.
Final encampment Kadesh when	86 years old.
Died B.C. 1438, when	123 years old.
ABDON—The Judge	1208 to 1200
ABEL—Slain by Cain	about 5072
ABIATHAR—In II Sam. 8, 17; I Chron. 24, 6;	
I Chron. 18, 16. The text should read;	
“Abiathar the son of Ahimelech.”	
ABIJAH OR ABIJAM—King of Judah	943 to 941
ABIMELECH—The Judge	1298 to 1295
ABRAHAM—Son of Terah was born	1982
The Promise made to Abraham	1907
Left Ur of the Chaldees	1907
Ishmael his son was born	1896
Isaac “ “ “ “	1882
Abraham died	1807
Aged 175 years.	
ABSALOM—Born 1038—Died 1008—age 30.	
ABSALOM’S REBELLION	about 1008
ACHAN—The son of Carmi and great-grandson of	
Zerah. Josh. 7, 18	1437
ADAD-NIRARI III—King of Assyria	812 to 783
Saved Israel from Syria by capturing Arpad	
and Azaz, near Damascus	806 to 805
ADAM’S history began 5300, Adam died 4370,	
age 930.	

AGRIPPA—The king, Born B.C. 10, Died in A.D. 44 (Acts 12, 23). Succeeded Philip, the Tetrarch in A.D. 37, and reigned till A.D. 44.	
AGRIPPA JR.—Born A.D. 27—See Acts 25, 13.	
AHAB—The king, reigned in Israel	903 to 882
AHASUERUS—The Hebrews often called the kings of Media and Persia by the general title <i>Ahasuerus</i> , or Assuerus, just as the kings of Egypt were called <i>Pharoah</i> . For example:	
Darius the Mede, Ezra 4, 6	538 to 536
Cyaxares I—Dan. 9, 1	633 to 593
Xerxes—Esther 1, 1	485 to 465
AHAZ—Reigned in Judah	742 to 727
Born 771—Died 727—age 44.	
Paid tribute to Assyria in	734
AHAZIAH, or Azariah, King of Judah, Born 892, Died 870, age 22.	
Reigned 1 year	870
AHAZIAH of Israel, King from	882 to 875
Reigned 1 year—882. Fell through a lattice and died 875.	
AHIAH or AHIMELECH. I Sam. 14, 3, 18, . about	1080 to 1045
AHIJAH—Prophet at Shiloh in time of Jeroboam I	960 to 945
AHIMELECH—I Chron. 24, 3, 31. Read; Abiathar instead of Ahimelech—Ahimelech the father of Abiathar was put to death by Saul, I Sam. 22, 16, 18. about	
ALEXANDER AND ARISTOBULUS—Sons of Herod the Great—Slain B.C. 4.	1045
ALEXANDER JANNEUS—King of the Jews	103 to 76
ALTAR AT BETHEL—Erected 961 by Jeroboam I	} I Kin. 13, 2.
Destroyed 622 " Josiah	
Interval 339 years.	
AMALEKITES—Descendants of Esau, who settled the Southern portion of Canaan.	
AMAZIAH—King of Judah, Born 849, Died 795, age 54.	
Reigned actively	824 to 810
" passively	810 to 795
AMMONITES—Descendants of Lot, who settled East of the Dead Sea.	

PUBLIC SERVICE.

AMON—King of Judah, Born 664, Died 640, age 24. Reigned two years	642 to 640
AMORITES—Descendants of Ham, who settled in Canaan.	
AMOS—The prophet during Uzziah's reign . .	788 to 772
AMRAM—Father of Moses, Born about 1615, Died 1478, aged 137.	
AMRAPHEL—Gen. xiv.—King of Shinar. The same person as Hammurabi, king of Babylon, the 6th king of the first dynasty.	
ANTIOCHUS-EPIPHANES—King of Syria . . .	175 to 164
ANTIGONUS—Last of the Asmonean kings B.C.	40 to 37
ANTIPATER—Son of Herod. Slain . . . B.C.	1
ARCHELAUS—Reigned in Judah . . . B.C.	1 to A.D. 9
Banished to "Vienna" (near Lyons, France) .	A.D. 9
ARK OF THE COVENANT—At Shiloh for 311 years .	1431 to 1120
Seven months in Philistia	1120
In house of Abinadab at Kirjath-jearim for 86 years	1120 to 1034
In house of Obed-edom three months . . .	1034
In City of David 43 years	1034 to 991
ARPHAXAD—Born 3032—Died 2594—age 438.	
ARTAXERXES—Ezra 4, 7, -6, 14. Same as Cambyses	529 to 522
ARTAXERXES LONGIMANUS—King of Persia . .	465 to 425
7th year of his reign October	459 to 458
20th " " " October	446 to 445
32nd " " " October	434 to 433
ASA—King of Judah. Reigned 42 years. . .	941 to 899
Made a Covenant in 927.	
Was diseased from	903 to 899
ASAPH—The musician and composer	1033 to 980
ASHDOD—Taken. See Isaiah 20, 1	708
ASHUR-BANI-PAL ("Asnapper")—King of Assyria	668 to 625
ASHUR-DAN III—King of Assyria	773 to 764
His Army led by Pul, who was afterward king—see page 65.	
ASMONEAN DYNASTY—Lasted for 126 years B.C.	163 to 37
No Asmonean highpriest for 7 years . . .	160 to 153
The supplanter Alcimus, or Jacimus . . .	162 to 159
ASNAPPER (Ashur-bani-pal)—King of Assyria .	668 to 625
ASSYRIAN EPONYM CANON, Valuable record . .	911 to 700

ASTYAGES—King of Media—Son of Cyaxares I	593 to 558
Cyaxares I was the Ahasuerus of Dan 9, 1—	
The Assuerus of Tobit 14, 15.	
ATHALIAH—Queen of Judah	869 to 863
Born about 910, Died 864. Granddaughter	
Omri; daughter of Ahab; and wife of Jehoram.	
A. U. C.—Roman years;—	
752=B.C. 2; 782=A.D. 29; 786=A.D. 33.	
AUGUSTUS CAESAR—Began to reign alone, after	
the battle of Actium, September 3, B.C. 31.	
Died August 19, A.D. 14. Tiberius Caesar	
immediately declared Emperor.	
AZARIAH—The prophet during Asa's reign, about	932
AZARIAH OR AHAZIAH—King of Judah 1 year . .	870
AZARIAH OR UZZIAH—King of Judah 53 years .	810 to 757
AZARIAH II—Chief Priest, during reigns of Jotham	
and Hezekiah	744, to 715
BAASHA—King of Israel	938 to 915
Reigned 23 years.—See Dynasty.	
BABEL—Confusion of Tongues	2633
BABYLON—Taken by Sennacherib	691
Taken by Cyrus	538
BABYLONIAN—Captivity of Princes, 70 years .	606 to 536
Captivity of people, 50 years .	586 to 536
BALAAM—Son of Beor. A brilliant but perverse	
and stubborn prophet who was slain by Israel	
in their battle with the Midianites . . .	1438
BALAK—King of Moab and son of Zippor, who	
sent for Balaam to curse Israel. Num. 22, 6	1438
BARAK—Captain of the Host	1313 to 1309
BASHEMATH—Gen. 36, 3, 10, 17, read Mahalath	
as given in Gen. 28, 9.	
BATTLE OF ACTIUM—September 3, B.C. 31.	
BATTLE OF APHEK—Ahab and Ben-hadad. . .	886
BATTLE OF APHEK OR EBENEZER	1121
Ark of the Covenant taken by the Philistines.	
BATTLE OF BETHCAR—Israel and the Philistines .	1101
BATTLE OF BETHSHEMESH—Amaziah defeated .	811
BATTLE OF CARCHEMISH	605
BATTLE OF GILBOA—Saul and the Philistines .	1042

	PUBLIC SERVICE.
BATTLE OF HORMAH—Defeat of Israel	1475 .
BATTLE OF HORMAH—Victory of Israel	1438
BATTLE OF KARKAR—Shalmaneser II	854
BATTLE OF MISHMASH—Philistines defeated	1049
BATTLE RAMOTH-GILEAD—Ahab defeated	883
BELSHAZZAR—Reigned with his father Nabonidus	541 to 538
BEN-HADAD—Allied with Asa	916
BEN-HADAD—Successor of Hazael	825
BEOR—Father of Bela, king of Edom—Gen. 36, 32.	
Father of Balaam, the soothsayer—Num.	
22, 5.	
Bela and Balaam were probably own brothers.	
Bela resisted Israel by arms—Num. 20, 20.	
Balaam “ “ “ evil counsel—Num. 31,	
15, 16.	
BOAZ—Descendant of Salmon [9th generation]	
and husband of Ruth. Born about	1190
BOOK OF THE LAW—Taught in Judah	897
Found by Hilkiah	622
BRAZEN SERPENT—Cast and mounted	1438
Raised at Punon	
September	1438
Broken by Hezekiah	726
Lasted	712 years
CAINAN—Son of Ham, Born 4676, Died 3766,	
aged 910.	
CALEB—Son of Jephunneh, Born	1516
40 years old in	1476
85 years old in	1431
CALL TO ABRAHAM, when 75 years old	1907
CAMBYSES—Son of Cyrus and king of Persia	529 to 522
Called Artaxerxes in Ezra. 4, 7;—6, 14.	
CANAANITES—Descendants of Ham, who settled	
in Palestine.	
CAPTIVITIES—See Servitudes.	
CAPTIVITY—In Babylon ended, Judah returned	536
CAPTIVITY of Jehoiachin	597 to 560
CAPTIVITY, END OF—To ZERUBBABEL.	
A delay of 16 years	536 to 520
CARTHAGENIANS—Defeated B.C.	202

	PUBLIC SERVICE.
CHRISTIAN ERA—Correct date Fall	B.C. 2
Jewish year A.M. 3760 began August 30	B.C. 2
Feast of Tabernacles, September 13 to 21	B.C. 2
CONFUSION OF TONGUES at Babel	2633
CONIAH or JECONIAH, or JECONIAS or	
JEHOIACHIN—King of Judah, 3 months	597
CYAXARES I—King of Media, Father of Astyages,	633 to 593
Grandfather of Mandané and Cyaxares II.	
See Herodotus Book 1, 74, 106—Tobit 14, 15.	
" Zenophon " 1, 5—Dan. 9, 1.	
" Josephus Antq. x, 11, 4.	
CYAXARES II—Son of Astyages and uncle of	
Cyrus, otherwise known as Darius the Mede,	538 to 536
CYRENIUS—Roman governor of Judea A.D.	6 to 10
CYRUS—Son of Mandané and Cambyses—	
King of Persia	558 to 529
King of Babylon	538 to 529
Isaiah prophesied about him in	736
Prophecy fulfilled in 200 years	536
CYRUS and DARIUS the Mede—Ezra 4, 5, 6—6, 14	538 to 536
DAMASCUS fell, Rezin slain	732
DAN—This tribe worshipped idols	1381 to 721
Interval 660 years—Taken captive by Sargon.	721
Book of Revelation omits tribe of Dan.	
DANIEL—"The prophet"—Matt. 24, 15.	
Taken captive	606
Nebuchadnezzar's dream	603
Fiery furnace	593
Belshazzar's feast	538
Lions' den	537
Angel Gabriel's message.	536
DANIEL and Princes taken to Babylon	606
DARIUS—Among the Persians, was a general title	
for king.	
1—Darius the Mede—Dan. 11, 1	538 to 536
2—Darius the Persian, son of Hystaspes . . .	521 to 485
3—Darius Nothus	425 to 396
4—Darius Codomanus	337 to 333
DARIUS THE MEDE—King of the Chaldeans, was	
son of Astyages, and Uncle of Cyrus. Born	
B.C. 600. Reigned in Babylon	538 to 536

PUBLIC SERVICE.

DAVID—Son of Jesse. King of Judah. Born 1071, Died 1001, aged 70.	
Reigned as king in Hebron	1041 to 1034
Reigned as king in Jerusalem	1034 to 1001
Anxious to build Temple about	1028
Seven sons of Saul slain about	1018
DEATH OF HEROD—January B.C. 1. Aged almost 70 years	71 to 1
DEBORAH—The judge and prophetess	1313 to 1309
DESCENT INTO EGYPT—Jacob and family . . .	1692
DIVIDED CANAAN among the tribes of Israel . .	1431
DIVINE AID REFUSED—Ezek. 20, 3	590
DYNASTY—Of Jeroboam I	961 to 938
“ Baasha	938 to 914
“ Omri	909 to 869
“ Jehu	869 to 771
“ Menahem	771 to 759
EARTHQUAKE—In days of Uzziah—Isaiah 7, 8 .	786
65 years before the Captivity of Israel.	
EBER—Father of the Hebrews. Born 2767— Died 2303—aged 464.	
ECLIPSE OF THE SUN	809
ECLIPSE OF THE SUN—June 15	763
See Eponym Tablets, also Amos 8, 9.	763
ECLIPSE OF SUN—Peace between Lydians and Medes Marriage of Astyages to Aryenis.	603 603
EDOM—A country first inhabited by the Horites and then by Esau and his descendants.	
Governed by Dukes prior to B.C. 1476; Exod. 15, 15; Gen. 36, 40.	
Governed by Kings on and after 1438; Num. 20, 14.	
Edom submitted to David about 1030; 1 Chron. 18, 13.	
EGYPT TO CANAAN—Israel travelled 1100 miles .	1477 to 1437
EHUD—The judge.	1341 to 1334
ELAH—King of Israel, reigned 1 year	915
ELDERS—“No king in Israel,” Judg. chap. 17 to 21	1391 to 1371
ELEAZAR—Son of Aaron, Highpriest for probably 30 years	1438 to 1408
ELI—Born 1218—Died 1120—aged 98. Judged Israel	1160 to 1120

	PUBLIC SERVICE.
ELIAKIM or JEHOIAKIM—King of Judah	608 to 597
ELIJAH—The Tishbite	891 to 872
At Horeb	884
Threatened Jehoram	873
Translated	872
ELISHA—Became prophet in	880
The Shunammite	880
Raised boy to life	877
Prophesied famine	877 to 870
Naaman captain of Assyria	871
Died	825
ELON—The judge	1218 to 1208
ENOC—Born 4179—Translated 3814—aged 365.	
ENOS—Born 4866—Died 3961—aged 905.	
ENROLLMENT—Made by order of Augustus Caesar in B.C. 2	
Taxes collected A.D. 9.	
In David's day it took ten months to make a census. Caesar's enrollment dealt with vastly greater numbers and took a longer time.	
EPONYM CANON—Of Assyria	911 to 700
ERA NABONASSAR—Babylonian chronology	747
ESARHADDON—King of Assyria	680 to 668
ESAU—Born 1822, Died later than 1702.	
Married both Judith and Bashemath	1782
ESTHER—Made queen of Persia—see Xerxes	479
Cast Pur	473
Decree for slaughter March 24	472
Counter decree June 1	472
The Jews had revenge March 15-16	471
Purim March 17	471
EVIL-MERODACH—King of Babylon. [See Nergal.]	562 to 560
EXODUS—Children of Israel left Egypt	1477
From Exodus to the Temple 480 years	1477 to 997
EZEKIEL—A Prophet at time of the Captivity	592 to 570
EZEKIEL'S—"Siege of Jerusalem." Ezek. 4th chap.	
"Fifth year of the captivity." Ezek. 1, 1. B.C. 592	
{ "390 days and 40 days." Ezek. 4, 1 to 8.	
{ Prophetic expression for	430 yrs.
Pointing to first year of Asmonean Dynasty	B.C. 162
EZRA—The scribe. Ezra vii chap.	
Jews left Babylon March 9	458

	PUBLIC SERVICE.
Congregated by the river . . . March 17-20	458
Celebrated the Passover . . . " 23	458
Arrived in Jerusalem . . . July 5	458
A four months' journey.	
FAMINE—In Egypt, Joseph governor of the land . . .	1694 to 1687
In Palestine 2 years B.C.	24 and 23
In Samaria, 3 years	890 to 887
FEAST OF LIGHTS—Time of the Maccabees Nov. 25 B.C.	165
FEAST OF PURIM—See Esther also Lunar Eclipse	
FIFTEENTH YEAR of Tiberius Caesar, began Aug. 19 A.D. 28, ended Aug. 19, A.D. 29.	
FLOOD—Lasted one year, Noah and family saved	3045
"FOURTH GENERATION" from Jacob (Gen. 15, 16). }	
1st Levi, 2 Kohath, 3 Amram, 4 Moses. }	
400 YEARS—From time Isaac was 5 years old . . .	1877
To the Exodus in	1477
"FOURTH GENERATION of Jehu—II Kin. 10, 30	840 to 771
1st Jehoahaz, 2 Joash, 3 Jeroboam II, 4 Zachariah. See Dynasty.	
GAD—David's seer	1041 to 1001
GEDELIAH—Made Governor of Judah	585
GEHAZI—Servant of Elisha	880 to 870
GENEALOGIES—Prepared for Jotham.	
I Chron. 5, 17 about	754
GENEALOGIES—Prepared in the days of	
Jeroboam II about	790
GIDEON—The judge	1302 to 1298
GIRGASHITES—Descendants of Ham who settled in Canaan.	
GOBRYAS—Governor of Gutium, commander of Cyrus' army, and temporary governor of Babylon before Darius the Mede became king in	538
GOLDEN CALF—In Bethel and in Dan	961
Altar destroyed	622
Prophecy fulfilled in 339 years.	
GRANDFATHER—Called Father in the Bible—Dan. 5, 2, 11.	
GRANDSON—Called Son in the Bible—II Sam. 19, 24—I Kin. 19, 16—II Chron. 22, 9—Ezra 5, 1—Dan. 9, 1.	

GRANDDAUGHTER—Called Daughter in the Bible— II Chron. 22, 2.	
GREATGRANDSON—In the Bible called Son. Joshua 22, 20—Heb. 7, 10.	.
GREAT PASSOVER—Of Josiah	622
GREAT SYNAGOGUE—Prepared the Hebrew text of the Old Testament B.C.	327
HABAKKUK—The prophet, about	615
HAGGAI—Prophet in time of Zerubbabel	520
HAMMURABI—King of Babylon; see Amraphel.	
HANANI—The seer reproved Asa	916
HANNAH—Mother of Samuel the prophet	1146
HAZAEI—Took territory (Bir-idri died.)	842
Oppressed during Jehoahaz's reign	840 to 826
Died	825
HEBER—The Kenite. Born about 1400	1313
HEBREW KINGDOM DIVIDED—By Rehoboam and Jeroboam I	961
HEROD, THE GREAT—Born B.C. 71, Died B.C. 1, aged almost 70.	
Reigned from B.C. 37 to B.C. 1.—36 yrs.	
Made Governor of Judea B.C.	54
Made king by Romans B.C.	40
Conquered Antigonius B.C.	37
HEZEKIAH—King of Judah, Born 752, Died 698, aged 54.	
Reigned in Jerusalem	727 to 698
HEZEKIAH'S SICKNESS—B.C. 714.	
Second term of Office	713 to 698
HOBAB—Son of Jethro and brother-in-law of Moses	1477
HOSEA—The prophet, about	775 to 726
HOSHEA—King of Israel.	730 to 721
Paid tribute to Shalmaneser IV	727
HULDAH—The prophetess	622
HYRCANUS I—Highpriest and Governor	135 to 104
HYRCANUS II and ARISTOBULUS—Reigned over the Jews B.C.	67 to 63
HYRCANUS II—Ethnarch at Jerusalem . . . B.C.	63 to 40

	PUBLIC SERVICE.
IBZAN—The judge	1225 to 1218
IDDO—Prophet during reign of Rehoboam . . .	945
INDEPENDENCE DAY—Appointed by Simon Maccabeus May 4 B.C.	141
Memorial Tablet commemorative of same placed on Mount Sion September 12 B.C.	140
INDIGNATION—Interval 70 years	590 to 520
Intercourse { Refused Ezek. 20, 3.—Aug. 1st	590
{ Revived Zech. 1, 1.—Oct. 25th	520
ISAAC—Son of Abraham. Born 1882—Married Rebekah 1842—Died 1702—aged 180.	
Was 5 years old in B.C.	1877
The Exodus was 400 years later (Gen. 15, 13).	
ISAIAH—The prophet lived probably 95 years. Prophesied and wrote for 64 years.	744 to 680
ISH-BOSHETH—2d Son of Saul, and king of Israel . .	1041 to 1034
Born 1081—Died 1034—aged 47.	
ISHMAEL—Son of Abraham. Born 1896—Died 1759—aged 137.	
ISRAEL—Without a ruler, last 5 chapters in Judges	1391 to 1371
ISRAEL'S—Captivity under Sargon began in . . .	721
ISRAEL and JUDAH—Separate kingdoms for 240 years. Jos. Antq. 9, 14, 1.	961 to 721
JACOB—The patriarch. Born 1822—Died 1675 —aged 147.	
Entered Laban's service when 77 years old.	
Served Laban 7 years	1745 to 1738
Married both Leah and Rachel	1738
Left Laban after 20 years' service	1725
Went into Egypt	1692
JAEI—Wife of Heber the Kenite	1313
JAHAZIEL—The Levite, became a prophet . . .	878
JAIR—The Judge	1272 to 1250
JARED—Born 4341—Died 3379—aged 962.	
JEBUSITES—Descendants of Ham and builders of Jerusalem.	
JEHOAHAZ—King of Judah. Born 632, Reigned 3 mos. in 608. Called Shallum. Jer. 22, 11.	
JEHOAHAZ—King of Israel. Reigned	840 to 826
Hazael oppressed Israel during his reign.	

JEHOAHAZ—II Chron. 25, 23.—Should read:

“And Joash the king of Israel, the son of Jehoahaz, took Amaziah king of Judah, the son of Joash.”

JEHOASH—See Joash—Kings of Judah and Israel.

JEHOIACHIN—Called also (Coniah, Jechonias, Jeconiah), Born 615.

Reigned at Jerusalem 3 months in 597.

Prisoner in Babylon until 560. Died about B.C. 556, aged 59 years.

JEHOIADA—The prophet. Born about 960, Died about 830, age 130.

He trained Joash, the King of Judah.

JEHOLAKIM—Born 633—Died 597—aged 36.

Called also Eliakim. He reigned in Judah . . . 608 to 597

JEHONADAB OR JONADAB—Son of Rechab the Kenite 869

Family of Rechabites, obedient in . . . 597

Example of Jehonadab influential for 272 yrs.

“Jonadab, shall not want a man to stand before me forever.” Jer. 35, 19.

N. B.—Rechabites were found in China A.D. 1160.

“ “ “ “ Arabia “ 1828.

JEHORAM—Born 908—Died 870—aged 38.

Regent 2 years.

Total reign over Judah 6 years . . . 876 to 870

JEHOSHAPHAT—Born 934—Died 875—aged 59.

Reigned over Judah . . . 899 to 876

Built ships at Ezion-gaber . . . 883

JEHOZADAK OR JOSEDECH—Highpriest, taken captive 586

JEHU—Son of Hanani . . . 920 to 876

Reproved Baasha . . . 917

Reproved Jehoshaphat in . . . 882

Wrote the life of Jehoshaphat in . . . 876

JEHU—The king, Reigned over Israel—See

Dynasty . . . 869 to 840

JEPHTHAH—The judge . . . 1231 to 1225

JEREMIAH—Prophet of Judah . . . 627 to 580

Prophesied and wrote for 47 years.

JEROBOAM I—King of Israel. . . 961 to 939

Reigned 22 years—See Dynasty.

JEROBOAM II—King of Israel. Reigned . . . 810 to 772

	PUBLIC SERVICE.
JERUSALEM—Taken from Jebusites	1034
JERUSALEM—Burnt by Nebuchadnezzar	586
JERUSALEM—Taken by Pompey, May 24, B.C.	63
JERUSALEM—Captured by Herod and Sosius Spring of B.C.	37
JESSE—Father of David, born about	1110
JETHRO or RAGUEL—The Kenite, Father-in-law of Moses	1477
JEZEBEL—Wife of Ahab, daughter of king of Zidon	903 to 883
JOASH or JEHOASH—King of Judah reigned . .	863 to 824
Born 870—Died 824—aged 46.	
Ordered Temple repaired	850
Various delays until	841
Jehoiada completed the work.	
JOASH or JEHOASH—King of Israel reigned . .	826 to 810
Defeated Amaziah at Bethshemesh. . . .	810
In II Chron. 25, 23 read, "the son of Jehoahaz."	
JOB—This patriarch lived in the land of Uz, near Chaldea. Judged by the ancestry of his friends, it is probable that his life covered the 255 years spent by Israel in Egypt and the Wilderness; say B.C.	1692 to 1437
JOEL—The prophet, about	800
JOHN HYRCANUS—Highpriest of the Jews . B.C.	135 to 104
JONAH—The prophet started a great Reformation in Assyria about	808
JONATHAN—Eldest son of Saul. Born 1083, Died 1041, age 42.	
JONATHAN MACCABEUS—Highpriest of the Jews B.C.	153 to 143
JORAM or JEHORAM—King of Israel	881 to 869
Fought Hazael	870
Regent	881 to 875
JORDAN—Crossed by Israel, March 21	1437
JOSEPH—Born 1731—Died 1621—aged 110.	
Sold to Ishmaelites	1714
In prison 2 years	1703 to 1701
Governor of Egypt	1701
7 years of plenty	1701 to 1694
7 " " famine	1694 to 1687
Embalmed in Egypt	1621
Buried in Shechem about	1421
Interval 200 years.	

JOSHUA—Son of Nun. Born 1501, Died 1391, age 110.	
From Jordan to division of the land 6 yrs.	
Division of land to death of Joshua 40 yrs.	
Ruled Israel	1437 to 1391
JOSIAH—Born 648—Died 609—aged 39.	
Reigned in Judah	640 to 609
Prophecy of 961 fulfilled in birth of Josiah	648
Interval 313 years.	
JOTHAM—King of Judah. Born 791, Died 742, aged 49.	
Reigned as regent	757 to 742
“ alone 1 year	743 to 742
JUDAS ARISTOBULUS—King of the Jews 1 yr. B.C.	104
JUDAS MACCABEUS—Highpriest of the Jews 3 yrs. B.C.	163 to 160
Nation “7 years without a Highpriest” . B.C.	160 to 153
KADESH-BARNEA—Israel arrived July	1476
[Ayn Qadees] “ departed July	1438
Interval 38 years.	
KARKAR BATTLE B.C.	854
Fought by Shalmaneser II and Syrian kings.	
KENEZITES—Settled near the Kenites South of Arad. Caleb the commander of Israel was a Kenezite.	
KENITES—Their land first mentioned Gen. 15, 19	1921
Jethro, father-in-law of Moses	1476
Kenites at Jericho	1431
Kenites with Judah	1430
Kenites at Kadesh	1313
The Rechabites were descendants of the Kenites. See Jehonadab.	
KOHATH—Father of Amram, Born about 1675, Died 1542, age 133.	
KORAH—Dathan and Abiram buried alive	1474
LAMECH—Father of Noah. Born 3827—Died 3050—aged 777.	
LAND DIVIDED—By Joshua and Eleazar	1431
LAST DATE—Given by Old Testament B.C.	433
LAW—Given on Sinai	1477

LEVI—Father of Kohath. Born 1734—Died 1597—
aged 137.

LINE OF ELEAZAR—The highpriest.

1st Phinehas, 2 Abishua, 3 Bukki, 4 Uzzi, 5
Zerahiah, 6 Meraioth I 1438 to 1160

LINE OF ITHAMAR—Brother of Eleazar.

7th Eli, 8 Ahitub I, 9 Ahimelech, or Ahiah, 10
Abiathar 1160 to 1001

LINE OF ELEAZAR—Continued.

11 Zadok I—12 Azariah I—13 Amariah I—
14 Ahitub II—15 Meraioth II—16 Zadok II
—17 Azariah II—18 Shallum or Meshallum
—19 Hilkiah—20 Azariah III—21 Seraiah
—22 Jehozadak or Jozadak—23 Jeshua or
Joshua—24 Jehoiakim—25 Eliashib—26
Joiada—27 Jonathan—28 Jaddua 1001 to 433

LUNAR ECLIPSE—March 13, B.C. 4 followed by the
Feast of Purim March 14 B.C. 4

LUNAR ECLIPSE—January 9, B.C. 1 followed by the
death of Herod in the same month B.C. 1

MAHALALEEL—Born 4506—Died 3611—aged 895.

MANASSEH—Born 710—Died 654—aged 56 698 to 642

MATTANIAH OR ZEDEKIAH—King of Judah 597 to 585

MATTATHIAS—The Chasid, father of the Maccabees 168

MENAHM—The usurper—King of Israel—See
Dynasty 771 to 761

MENELAUS—Highpriest of the Jews 173 to 163

MEPHIBOSHETH—Son of Jonathan. Born 1046.

MERODACH-BALADAN—King of Babylon 721 to 702
Visited Hezekiah 713

METHUSALAH—Born 4014—Died 3045—aged 969.

MICAH—The prophet Jer. 26, 18 753 to 705

MICHAL—Daughter of Saul and wife of David. In
II Sam. 21, 8. Read for "Michal"—Merab.

MICAH—The prophet warned Ahab 883

MIDIANITES—The Descendants of Abraham by
Keturah.

MIRIAM—Born about 1565, Died 1475, age 90.

Song at Red Sea May 1477

Afflicted with leprosy June 1476

Died at Kadesh March 1475

MOABITE—Stone, record of Mesha the king . . .	909 to 869
MOABITES—Descendants of Lot who settled East of the Dead Sea.	
MOSES—Born 1557—Died 1437—aged 120.	
Moses slew an Egyptian	1517
“ appeared before Pharoah	1478
“ in the Wilderness till	1437
Belonged to “the 4th generation” (Gen. 15, 16)	
1st Levi, 2 Kohath, 3 Amram, 4 Moses.	
MOUNT HOR [JEBEL MADURAH]—Israel Mourned for Aaron July 20 to August 20	1438
NABONIDUS—King of Babylon	555 to 541
With Belshazzar his son	541 to 538
NADAB—King of Israel. Reigned 1 year	939
NAHOR—Born 2241—Died 2093—aged 148.	
NAHUM—The prophet spoke concerning Nineveh.	
Josephus says,	743
NAHSHON—Head of Tribe of Judah and father of Salmon. Died in Wilderness before	1437
NATHAN—The prophet.	
During David's reign	1041 to 1001
NEBUCHADNEZZAR—Made king of Babylon	605
Reigned	605 to 562
NEHEMIAH—Governor for Persia	445 to 433
Arrived in Jerusalem . . . July 9	445
Proposed to rebuild Temple “ 12	445
Wall finished Sept. 2	445
Feast of Tabernacles “ 7 to 15	445
Fast of “Rejoicing of the Law” “ 30	445
NERGAL-SAR-USUR Jer. 39, 3, 13—King of Babylon	560 to 556
Substitute his name for that of Evil-Merodach in II Kin. 25, 27. Jer. 52, 31, 3.	
NINEVEH's—Great reformation.	
The prophet Jonah	808
NINEVEH DESTROYED.	607
“NO KING IN ISRAEL”—Last 5 chapters of Judges	1391 to 1371
NOAH—Born 3645—Died 2695—aged 950.	
OBADIAH—The prophet	586 to 583
OBED—Son of Boaz and Ruth. Born about 1140.	

	PUBLIC SERVICE.
OBED—The prophet, about	736
OG—King of Bashan	1438
OLYMPIADS—The 185th covered B.C. 40 to 36; the 194th covered B.C. 4 to A.D. 1.	
OLYMPIC GAMES—Instituted	776
OMRI—Alone, King of Israel—See Dynasty	909 to 903
OTHNIEL—The judge	1363 to 1359
PATRIARCHS—Adam, Seth, Enos, Cainan, Mahalaeel, Jared, Enoch, Methusalah, Lamech, Noah, Shem, Arphaxad, Salah, Eber, Peleg, Reu, Serug, Nahor, Terah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and Job.	
PEKAH—Reigned in Israel	759 to 730
PEKAHIAH—King of Israel. Reigned 2 years	761 to 759
PELEG—Born 2633, Died 2394, age 239.	
PERSIA—Conquered at Cunaxa B.C.	401
“ by Alexander B.C.	331
PHAROAH-NECHO—Slew Josiah	609
PHILIP—The tetrarch, Son of Herod, reigned from B.C. 1 to A.D. 37. Agrippa his successor in A.D. 37	
PHINEHAS—Son of Eleazar. Highpriest probably 30 years	1408 to 1378
PONTIUS PILATE—Roman governor of Judah A.D. 26 to 36 inclusive.	
POROS and CHINZEROS—Kings of Babylon	731 to 726
(Porus = Pul = Tiglath-pileser.)	
POMPEY—took Jerusalem, May 24 B.C.	63
PROMISE MADE TO ABRAHAM IN	1907
PROPHETS OF BAAL—Slain by Elijah	887
Slain by Jehu	869
QUEEN ALEXANDRA—Reigned over the Jews B.C.	76 to 67
RAHAB or RACHAB of Jericho.	
Wife of Salmon of tribe Judah. [Matt. 1, 5]	1437
The “Pocahontas” of Israel’s history.	
RECHAB—Father of Jehonadab	869
RED SEA CROSSING May	1477
REHOBOAM—King of Judah. Reigned	961 to 943
Born 1002—Died 943—aged 59.	

REU—Born 2503—Died 2264—aged 239.	
REUBEN—Eldest son of Jacob, Born 1737.	
REZIN—King of Syria	745 to 732
ROMAN YEARS—A.U.C. 752=B.C. 2; A.U.C. 782= A.D. 29; A.U.C. 786=A.D. 33.	
ROME—Founded April 21	753
RUTH—Wife of Boaz. Born in Moab, about 1170.	
SABBATIC YEAR—Last observance of the commandment in B.C.	1080
Last of series of omissions B.C.	590
Babylonian Captivity 70 years.	
(II Chron. 36, 21) Diff.	<u>490 years</u>
SALAH—Born 2897—Died 2464—aged 433.	
SALMON—Son of Nahshon: Probably one of the spies sent out of Jericho. Born in Wilder- ness about	1460
Married Rahab of Jericho—Matt. 1, 5.	
SAMARIA—Capital of Israel	908 to 722
SAMARIA—Taken by Sargon	722
SAMSON—The judge	1180 to 1160
SAMUEL—The prophet. Born 1144—Died 1043— aged 101.	
Ruler of Israel	1120 to 1081
Judge	1081 to 1043
At Mizpeh	1100
SANCTUARY—Of Herod's Temple dedicated B.C.	18
"Forty and six years was this Temple in building" B.C.	18 to A.D. 29
SARAH—Wife of Abraham. Born 1973—Died 1846 —aged 127.	
SARGON—King of Assyria	722 to 704
SAUL—Son of Kish. First King of Israel	1081 to 1041
Born 1104, Died 1041, age 63.	
SCEPTRE—"Departed from Judah" (Gen. 49, 16) B.C.	1
SELEUCIDAE ERA:	
Greek standard October 1 B.C.	312
Babylonian " March B.C.	311
Josephus " October 1 B.C.	312
I and II Maccabees standard October 1 B.C.	312
SENNACHERIB—King of Assyria.	704 to 680

SEPTUAGINT—Greek translation of the Old Testament made by the Seventy	B.C.	284
SERUG—Born 2373—Died 2143—aged 230.		
SERVITUDES—(Total 92 years):		
Mesopotamia	8 years	1371 to 1363
Moabites	18 “	1359 to 1341
Canaanites	20 “	1333 to 1313
Midianites	7 “	1309 to 1302
Philistines and Ammonites	19 “	1250 to 1231
Philistines	20 “	1200 to 1180
SETH—Son of Adam. Born 5071—Died 4159—aged 912.		
SEVENTY WEEKS—Dan. 9, 24	490 years.	
Passover of B.C. 458 to Passover of A.D. 33.		
SHADRACH, MESHACH, ABED-NEGO—Were made officers of Babylon		603
Placed in fiery furnace		593
Were promoted		592
SHALLUM—Reigned 1 month in Judah		772
SHILOH—Sacred city of Israel for 311 years		1431 to 1120
Burnt by the Philistines in		1120
SHALMANESER II—King of Assyria		860 to 829
His 6th year Battle Karkar		854
“ 10th “ invaded Syria		850
“ 18th “ Jehu paid tribute		842
“ 21st “ went to Damascus		839
SHALMANESER III—King of Assyria		783 to 773
SHALMANESER IV—King of Assyria		727 to 722
SHAMGAR—The judge after Ehud		1334 to 1333
SHISHAK—King of Egypt, despoiled Temple		956
SHEM—The 3rd son of Noah. Born 3145—Died 2545—aged 600.		
SHEMAIAH—The prophet, about		960
SIEGE OF JERUSALEM by Nebuchadnezzar		606
Dan. 1, 1.		
SIHON—King of Heshbon		1438
SIMON—Captain in the Maccabean period		145 to 143
SIMON—Highpriest and Governor	B.C.	143 to 135
SINAI—Israel arrived there	June	1477
“ departed	May	1476
SISERA—Commander of Canaanites		1313

	PUBLIC SERVICE.
SODOM and GOMORRAH—Destroyed.	1883
SOLOMON—Son of David. Born 1024, Died 961, age 63. Reigned	1001 to 961
Temple begun	997
“ finished	990
Palace finished	977
STANDARD SABBATIC YEARS	B.C. 37 and B.C. 30
SUN DIAL—Erected by Ahaz, about	733
TABERNACLE—In Wilderness	1477 to 1437
In Canaan	1437 to 1431
At Shiloh	1431 to 1120
Tabernacle and altar at Gibeon	1120 to 990
TADMOR—Built by Solomon	975
TAXATION—Taxes collected A.D. 9 by Cyrenius “37th year of Caesar’s victory.”—See p. 29.	
TEMPLE—Service ceased	B.C. 585 to 515
Interval 70 years.	
TEMPLE DESPOILED by Antiochus Epiphanes, November 27	B.C. 168
TEMPLE OF HEROD—82 years building B.C. 18 to A.D. 65	
10,000 workmen employed in	B.C. 18
18,000 “ discharged in	A.D. 64
TERAH—Father of Abraham. Born 2112—Died 1907—aged 205—see page 14.	
TIBERIUS CAESAR—Began to reign August 19 A.D.	14
Joint rule with Augustus Caesar	A.D. 11 to 14
Died	March 26 A.D. 37
Tiberius 1st year completed August 19 A.D.	15
“ 15th “ “ August 19 “	29
“ 23rd ended August 19 “	37
TIBNI and OMRI—Reigned in Israel	914 to 909
TIGLATH-PILESER IV—King of Assyria.	745 to 727
Known also by name of Pul or Poros.	
Received tribute from Uzziah	743
TIRZEH—Capital of Israel	961 to 908
TOLA—The judge	1295 to 1272
TOWER OF BABEL and Confusion of Tongues	2633
UZZIAH or AZARIAH—Born 826, Died 743, age 83. Reigned actively	810 to 757

- Smitten with leprosy and
 Reignèd passively 757 to 743
 URIAH—Propheied against Jerusalem about . . 607
- WILDERNESS—For 40 years 1477 to 1437
 Stayed at Sinai 11 months
 Stayed at Kadesh 38 years
 On the journey 13 months
- XERXES—King of Persia. 485 to 465
 Called "Ahasuerus" in Hebrew.
 See book of Esther.
- ZACHARIAH—Last of House of Jehu. Reignèd 6 mos. 772
 ZADOK—The priest 1010 to 970
 ZECHARIAH—Son of Jehoiada, slain 828
 ZECHARIAH—The prophet, grandson of Iddo . . 520 to 518
 ZEDEKIAH—King of Judah. Born 618.
 Called also Mattaniah. Reignèd 597 to 586
 Visited Babylon in honor of Nebuchadnezzar's
 golden image. Jer. 51, 59 593
 Carried captive to Babylon 586
 ZEPHANIAH—The prophet about 630
 ZERUBBABEL:
 Was ordered to build the Temple August 27 520
 Began work September 19 520
 Set up altar September 25 520
 Foundation laid December 17 520
 "Earth at peace" February 14 519
 Temple finished February 9 515
 Zerubbabel died later than the battle of
 Marathon. See Hag. 2, 23.
 Battle of Marathon was fought . . . B.C. 490
 ZERUBBABEL's Temple to Nehemiah's Temple . . 515 to 445
 Interval 70 years.
 ZIMRI—Reignèd 7 days in Israel 915
 ZOAN or RAMESES—Ancient Egyptian city, built
 7 years later than Hebron. Scene of Israel's
 servitude, after death of Joseph 1621 to 1477
 Interval 144 years. Psalm 78, 43.
 The name of Rameses was given to the city
 many years after the time of the Exodus.